THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 46

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

HOOVER LAW BOARD AGAINST REPEAL

LEVEE ARMY FAST TAMING MISSISSIPPI

Alluvial Valley Dotted by Engineering and Construction Forces

DIKE PLAN ALLOWS EXPANSION OF RIVER

Entire Project Will Require Removal of 500,000,000 Cubic Yards of Earth

At least one favorable factor has attended the severe drought of 1930 in the United States—it has removed much of the danger of a spring flood in the Mississippi Valley, and the low water has allowed a speeding-up of the flood-control program, outlined in the following article.

By COL. ERNEST GRAVES

Member, Mississippi River Commission

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Ol' Man River, which for two centuries has jes' been rollin' along, shifting its banks and acting up scand'lous toward Mississippi Valley populations, is fast being taught how to conduct itself properly.

Two years after approval of the flood control project by Congress, an army of engineers and contractors, its lines stretching from Cape Girardeau, Mo., down to New Orleans, La., is well advanced in the work of taming the erratic and willful flood, by dikes, dams and levees.

Of the $325,000,000 authorized for the project almost $100,000,000 had been expended or obligated by October, 1930, and the present program contemplates a continuance of work at full speed throughout the fiscal year.

Hundreds on Pay Rolls

Last summer's drought offered ideal weather for levee construction, thus expediting work on one of the largest peace-time projects the Government has ever undertaken. The pay roll covering workers directly engaged on the project has varied from 4500 to nearly 12,000 employees, but hundreds of thousands of people have received work indirectly as a result of contracts and purchases incident to the flood control activities.

A population of about 2,000,000 will directly profit by the protection afforded, for the works to be completed next spring are expected to keep Ol' Mississip' in the straight and narrow path, so to speak, and present an adequate wall against any high water that may occur at that time.

The flood control plan provides for raising and strengthening the levees except at the heads of the Boeuf and Atchafalaya Basins; for constructing protection levees in the side lowlands of the Boeuf and Atchafalaya basins;

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Soviet Timber Ban by Britain Refused; Move to Continue

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 20—Refusal by the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, to prohibit the importation of Soviet timber as "prison made," announced today in a letter to Sir Hilton Young, is to be followed by renewed agitation both in Parliament and outside against any further dealings in this commodity.

Sir Hilton informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he would "keep the subject alive" by means of questions in the House of Commons, and Commander Carlyon Bellairs, who possesses a number of affidavits from former prisoners who have escaped from lumber camps in north Russia, said he had good hopes of persuading Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, to ask for facilities to debate the issue in the Commons at an early date.

The reason for Mr. MacDonald's refusal to take action as given in his letter is mainly that information available is insufficient "to prove legally that any particular consignment of timber was made or produced in any 'foreign prison, gaol, house of correction, or penitentiary' as required by existing legislation. He adds:

"A general prohibition extending the 'prison goods' provisions and making them more definite . . . would be a very serious step in view of world labor conditions, and after careful consideration of its bearing on our commercial relations I am not in the present circumstances satisfied that such a measure (the only one which would satisfy humanitarian feeling stirred up by this anti-Soviet campaign) is practicable."

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Christian Science Drought Relief

THE Christian Science Board of Directors announces, on behalf of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and its branches, that it has commenced relief work in the drought-stricken areas of the United States, and that a representative has already begun to administer relief.

Senate Rejects Hoover's Policy on Relief Fund

Treasury Grant Passed 56 to 27—Campaign of Red Cross Lags

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — Once again the question of whether the President or the Senate shall prevail on a major issue rests with the House.

The test was forced by the action of the Senate yesterday in overriding the President in his advocacy of the $10,000,000 public subscription plan of the Red Cross and substituting a proposition offered by the Democrats providing for a $25,000,000 treasury grant to the Red Cross for general relief purposes.

A determined and urgent effort was made by a group of Republican leaders of the Chamber to rally presidential support, but the attempt was unavailing. The final vote of 56 to 27 found a number of usually regular Republicans backing the Democratic proposal.

While the Senate was reaffirming its stand on this issue the Red Cross reported that after six days of effort contributions to its drive amounted only to $867,000. No comment was made by the organization on the cause for this unprecedented lagging but it was obvious that the senatorial proposal for a treasury appropriation had undermined its appeal.

Support for President

The Senate's action was not unexpected. Republican leaders had expected that the Chamber would vote as it did. David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, Samuel Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, made strong pleas for support of the President, but Republican leaders had conceded defeat from the beginning.

They reopened the question following the Senate's vive voce approval of the item Jan. 17 in the hope of being able to work out an acceptable compromise over the week-end. When that failed it was a foregone conclusion that the Chamber would reassert its stand.

Friends of the President nevertheless undertook to present the Administration's position. Mr. Reed reiterated the President's objections to the Treasury grant as unsound and not in the American tradition and warned against an ever-mounting treasury deficit.

"The shock will come," Mr. Reed told his colleagues, "when the income tax returns come in, in March."

Mr. Reed also declared that the proposed grant would be a serious setback to the Red Cross as regards future drives for public financial support.

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, and author of the $25,000,000 proposal, retorted with a challenge to the President. He read from the President's testimony before a congressional committee at the time the Russian food relief proposal was under consideration. The President then counseled a treasury appropriation for this purpose as the wisest course.

"On what basis does the President charge that the use of federal funds to feed Americans is unsound and not so when it is for the purpose of feeding foreigners," Mr. Robinson said. "It is asserted that we offered this proposal to embarrass and harass

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

GENEVA INVITES RUSSIA, TURKEY AND ICELAND

United Diplomatic Action of Germany and Italy Rumored

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Jan. 20—Russia, Turkey and, by a strange addition, Iceland, will be invited by the Committee for European Union to participate in the economic discussions arising from Aristide Briand's Pan-European project, according to a vote taken today by the full commission.

The vote follows a compromise worked out after long debate in a small committee yesterday. Seven of the powers objected to inviting these non-League Europeans even to economic discussions. They were Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Jugoslavia, Spain and Switzerland.

The invitations will probably be issued in order that Russia, Turkey and Iceland can come to Geneva for the May meetings of the European commission which will precede the next council meeting. The hotly contended issue of welcoming Russia into the Pan-European pale has delayed the deliberations of the European committee since Friday when Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, began the movement for favoring Soviet collaboration.

The commission, however, has begun a useful economic debate in which the demands of agrarian states for agricultural credits take prominent part. Nicholas Titulescu, Rumanian Minister to Britain, today appealed to the nations of western Europe to purchase the 1930 cereal crop of eastern states. He believed the question of preference for European grown crops can be solved at the international wheat conference soon to meet in Rome. Regarding credits he urged the constitution of an international central organization capable of presenting guarantee for loans granted in eastern Europe.

Italian circles attach unprecedented importance to the interview between Signor Grandi and Dr. Julius Curtius which took place yesterday. It is said the extensive exchange of ideas between the Italian and German statesmen can be considered as the most important interview since the Treaty of Versailles. The object of the ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

World Court Opens First Session Under Revised Statutes

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE, Jan. 20—The first meeting of the Permanent Court of International Justice as newly constituted as a result of the election in September took place here today when 12 of the 15 judges promised to exercise all of their powers and duties honorably, faithfully, conscientiously and impartially.

The new president, Mineichiro Adachi, the first Japanese to hold this exalted office, in his inaugural address reviewed the development of the Court which, he said, had become an international institution having an independent existence of its own, and was a living embodiment of the conception of peace based on law.

At the changing of the guard of the Court, Mr. Adachi reminded the jurists of their duty of one day passing on to their successors" an undiminished, and if possible, an increased heritage of confidence and authority which their predecessors to their lasting merit succeeded in winning for the Court in public opinion."

Three judges, Frank B. Kellogg of the United States, Antonio S. de Bustamente of Cuba and Wang Chung-hui of China, were absent. Last week the Court held three private sessions for administrative purposes, electing Mr. Adachi, president; J. Gustavo Guerrero of Salvador, vice-president, and appointing different committees. Mr. Kellogg was elected a member of the chamber for labor cases, also a substitute member of the chamber for transit and communication questions.

Governor Roosevelt Urges the State to Take Charge of St. Lawrence Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20—State development of the hydroelectric resources of the St. Lawrence River and the immediate establishment of a power authority with legislative sanction not only to set up state-owned transmission lines, but primarily to contract for the distribution of power through existing utilities, as proposed by his power commission, was recommended to the Legislature in a special message by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt last night.

The Governor's message construed the majority and minority reports of his St. Lawrence Power Development Commission, now before the Legislature, as a "vindication" of his power program and declared that these should close all further discussion of the "insidious propaganda for private development." Governor Roosevelt particularly commended the minority report of Thomas F. Conway, one-time Lieutenant-Governor, as setting forth more strongly the need for protecting the State's bargaining position in reaching an agreement with the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, on a distribution plan. He admitted frankly that this was the firm with which the State hoped to deal.

As defined in the reports, the alternative plans as to selling the power into the existing network would be, first, the establishment of a separate private company, having a state contract to provide for distribution of the power, and second, the construction of the transmission and distribution lines by the State itself.

"If the power authority did not have these alternatives," the Governor said, "it would be at the complete mercy of the Niagara Hudson Power Company. I believe that these alternatives form the very foundation of the plan, which will have its ultimate attainment only when the homes of the State get cheap electricity.

"I believe these two alternatives provide the whiphand with which the state can treat with the power trust and I believe they should be emphasized to the utmost."

The Governor also urged that provision be made for sale of the state power to municipally-owned power systems.

They Put Prohibition Under Microscope

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REGULAR AND EX OFFICIO MEMBERS NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LAW OBSERVANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Front Row, Left to Right—Roscoe Pound, Dean, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Ada L. Comstock, President, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.; William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General of the United States; President Hoover; George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Commission; William S. Kenyon, Judge, United States Circuit Court for Eighth District. Back Row, Left to Right—Kenneth Mackintosh, Successively Superior Court Judge, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice of the State of Washington; Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans, Noted as Progressive Lawyer; Paul J. McCormick, Judge, United States District Court, Los Angeles, Calif.; William I. Grubb, Judge, United States District Court of Alabama; Frank J. Loesch, Chicago Lawyer, Leader in Fight Against Political Corruption; Newton D. Baker, Cleveland, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet; Henry W. Anderson, Richmond (Va.) Lawyer, G. O. P. Candidate for Governor in 1921.

HUMAN MOTIVES NOT ARMAMENT, HELD WAR CAUSE

Military Men at Washington Conference Put Peace Up to Man Behind Gun

By MARJORIE SHULER

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Not material armaments but human motives are the causes of war, so delegates to the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War were told by two admirals in the United States Navy, and one army officer, during the discussion on armament.

Admiral William V. Pratt, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol and Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan placed themselves definitely on the side of peace with Salvador de Madariaga, formerly secretary of the Commission on Disarmament of the League of Nations, and Edward P. Warner, editor of Aviation. But the way to peace in their opinion is not through limitation of armaments but through reformation of human nature.

Not the gun but the man behind the gun is the menace to peace, said General O'Ryan. Armament is not essential to warfare, he stated, but the will to war will turn ploughshares into swords and defeat an opponent equipped with more modern war materials.

Nor is armament the whole material need in time of war, General O'Ryan continued, but military and industrial man power, reserve food supplies, animals, vehicles, timber, metals and clothing are required.

"The United States in this military sense is the most powerful nation in the world today," he said. "We have the man power, the material resources and organized industries best capable of meeting the requirements of modern war with quantity, quality and speed of delivery.

"Yet we maintain no great army or

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Telegraph Device Raises Efficiency

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 20—Dr. James Robinson's stenode radiocast system of multiple telegraphy was demonstrated practically here today by messages sent automatically over 240 miles of land line between London and Bristol from the offices of the Daily Mirror.

The transmission was 80 words per minute, using three channels which were twice as close together as would be possible by any other multiple telegraph system. The results showed no interference, each message being clearly recorded on the tape.

Thus, where now six receiving or sending machines can use one line, Dr. Robinson claims there will be 40 machines fitted with the stenode radiostat, with a capacity of 20,000 words per minute.

This is not the only claim of the system, which, besides increasing enormously the number of simultaneous telegraphic communications on a single line, also enables telegraphy and telephony, or telegraphy and picture transmission to be operated simultaneously over one line or cable.

JOBLESS RAID STORE IN OKLAHOMA CITY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 20 (AP)—Nearly 1000 unemployed men raided a grocery store within three blocks of the city hall here today and seized food. A hundred policement and scores of other city and county officers took charge of the situation and made wholesale arrests.

The riot occurred after a delegation of men visited City Manager E. M. Fry, at the City Hall, and demanded that he furnish food for the unemployed. Mr. Fry promised to aid the men. The raid occurred a few minutes later.

Summary Shows Clearly the Progress, Standing, Strength and Weaknesses of Amendment and Dry Act

CONCLUSIONS and recommendations in the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement on the enforcement of the prohibition laws of the United States are:

1. The commission is opposed to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

2. The commission is opposed to the restoration in any manner of the legalized saloon.

3. The commission is opposed to the Federal or State Governments, as such, going into the liquor business.

4. The commission is opposed to the proposal to modify the National Prohibition Act so as to permit manufacture and sale of light wines or beer.

5. The commission is of opinion that the coöperation of the states is an essential element in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the National Prohibition Act throughout the territory of the United States; that the support of public opinion in the several states is necessary in order to insure such coöperation.

6. The commission is of opinion that prior to the enactment of the Bureau of Prohibition Act of 1927, the agencies for enforcement were badly organized and inadequate; that subsequent to that enactment there has been continued improvement in organization and effort for enforcement.

7. The commission is of opinion that there is yet no adequate observance or enforcement.

8. The commission is of opinion that the present organization for enforcement is still inadequate.

9. The commission is of opinion that the federal appropriations for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment should be substantially increased and that the vigorous and better organized efforts which have gone on since the Bureau of Prohibition Act of 1927, should be furthered by certain improvements in the statutes and in the organization, personnel and equipment of enforcement, so as to give to enforcement the greatest practicable efficiency.

10. Some of the commission are not convinced that prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment is unenforceable and believe that a further trial should be made with the help of the recommended improvements, and that, if after such trial effective enforcement is not secured, there should be a revision of the amendment. Others of the commission are convinced that it has been demonstrated that prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment is unenforceable and that the amendment should be immediately revised, but, recognizing that the process of amendment will require some time, they unite in the recommendations of conclusion Number 9 for the improvement of the enforcement agencies.

11. All the commission agree that if the amendment is revised it should be made to read substantially as follows:

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to regulate or to prohibit the manufacture, traffic in or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, and the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes.

12. The recommendations referred to in conclusion Number 9 are:

Section 1. Removal of the cause of irritation and resentment on the part of the medical profession by:

(a) Doing away with the statutory fixing of the amount which may be prescribed and the number of prescriptions;

(b) Abolition of the requirement of specifying the ailment for which liquor is prescribed upon a blank to go into the public files;

(c) Leaving as much as possible to regulations rather than fixing details by statute.

Section 2. Removal of the anomalous provisions in Section 29, National Prohibition Act, as to cider and fruit juices by making some uniform provision for a fixed alcoholic content.

Section 3. Increase in the number of agents, storekeeper gaugers, prohibition investigators, and special agents; increase in the personnel of the customs bureau and in the equipment of all enforcement organizations.

Section 4. Enactment of a statute authorizing regulations permitting access to the premises and records of wholesale and retail dealers so as to make it possible to trace products of specially denatured alcohol to the ultimate consumer.

Section 5. Enactment of legislation to prohibit independent denaturing plants.

Section 6. The commission is opposed to legislation allowing more latitude for federal searches and seizures.

Section 7. The commission renews the recommendations contained in its previous reports for codification of the National Prohibition Act and the acts supplemental to, and in addition thereto.

Section 8. The commission renews its recommendation of legislation for making procedure in the so-called padlock injunction cases more effective.

Section 9. The commission recommends legislation providing a mode of prosecuting petty offenses in the federal courts and modifying the Increased Penalties Act of 1929, as set forth in the chairman's letter to the Attorney-General dated May 23, 1930, H. R. Rep. 1699.

There are differences of view among the members of the commission as to certain of the conclusions stated, and as to some matters included in, or omitted from, this report. The report is signed subject to individual reservation of the right to express these individual views in separate or supplemental reports to be annexed hereto.

(Signed)

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, *Chairman*
HENRY W. ANDERSON
NEWTON D. BAKER
ADA L. COMSTOCK
WILLIAM I. GRUBB
WILLIAM S. KENYON
FRANK J. LOESCH
PAUL J. McCORMICK
KENNETH MACKINTOSH
ROSCOE POUND

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1931.

DRY ENFORCEMENT GAINS; REVISION ALTERNATIVE SEEN

Modification Disapproved But Majority Would Leave Policy to Congress If Improvement Does Not Continue

MOST OF MEMBERS ADVOCATE STRONGER PROHIBITION BUREAU

All File Statements of Opinion as to Changes but Are Emphatic Against Saloon—Only Two Are for Absolute Repeal

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—President Hoover today submitted the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement to Congress.

A majority of the commission favors revision, but not repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The bulky document running to 286 pages, and between 70,000 and 80,000 words finds 10 of the 11 commissioners in agreement on a dozen major points, but carries individual and supplementary statements from each commissioner expressing personal views in which there are wide divergences.

Chief of these is the proposal to revise the Eighteenth Amendment to set up a modified form of the Swedish liquor-control system by which a private corporation would handle the liquor traffic under strict federal and state regulation.

The lineup of the 11 members is as follows: Two, George W. Wickersham, chairman, and William I. Grubb, favor further trial of the existing dry law without qualification; two others, Judge William S. Kenyon and Judge Paul J. McCormick, favor further trial with the understanding that, if enforcement does not improve, they will consider revision of the amendment to set up the modified Swedish system; four members, Henry W. Anderson, Frank J. Loesch, Judge Kenneth Mackintosh, and Roscoe Pound, urge immediate revision of the Eighteenth Amendment to set up the modified Swedish system; one member, Ada L. Comstock, only woman on the commission, favors "immediate revision" of the amendment, without citing the Swedish plan specifically; while finally, two members, Newton D. Baker and Monte M. Lemann favor immediate repeal of the amendment with return to state control.

Two Favor Referendum

In addition, two members of the commission, Mr. Wickersham and Judge McCormick, favor a national referendum on the wet-dry question through the agency of a constitutional amendment calling for repeal, on which the people could express their views. This follows a proposal advocated by Franklin W. Fort (R.), Representative from New Jersey.

The commission presents a list of "conclusions and recommendations" which are signed by all members of the group save Mr. Lemann, who brings in an individual report. The concluding paragraph of this summary states that "there are differences of view among the members . . . as to certain of the conclusions stated, and as to some matters included in, or omitted from, this report."

This summary of conclusions and recommendations begins with a flat declaration that "the commission is opposed to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment." The qualification to this statement as expressed later in the views of the individual members show that, by "repeal," the commissioners do not mean to cut themselves off from "revising" the amendment, and that this revision would take the direction of establishing congressional control of the dry laws.

Firm Against Saloons

The commission goes on record emphatically as "opposed to the restoration in any manner of the legalized saloon" and likewise "to the federal or state governments as such going into the liquor business."

In similar positive terms, the 10 members declare their opposition to modification of the dry law to permit manufacture and sale of light wines or beer.

Coöperation of the states is an absolute essential element to enforcement of the dry law, the members of the commission state in their general conclusions, and member after member emphasizes this again in his individual statement. Similarly they declare that "the support of public opinion in the several states is necessary in order to insure such coöperation."

The commission finds further that, up to 1927 and the enactment of the Bureau of Prohibition Act, the enforcement agencies of the nation were badly organized and inadequate and that, subsequent to that enactment, "there has been continued improvement and effort for enforcement."

The latter conclusion is one to which great emphasis is given in the factual report submitted to the commissioners by their staff of experts who have been making a survey of the entire nation in the 18 months of the commission's life. These facts gathered by experts are included in the first part of the commission's report running to 448 of the total 286 pages. The second half of the report is made up of the individual statements of the commissioners, some of which, particularly those of Mr.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

President Firm in Opposition to Dry Law Repeal

In Message With Report Stands for Improved Enforcement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—In transmitting to Congress today the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement as it pertains to prohibition, President Hoover strongly indorsed its recommendations for improvement of enforcement and opposition to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

A suggested revision of the Eighteenth Amendment, if such a modification was desired, is challenged by the President, with the statement that he finds "serious objections" to such a proposal.

"My own duty," the President declares, "and that of all executive officials is clear—to enforce the law with all the means at our disposal without equivocation or reservation."

The President affirms his opposition to repeal in unmistakable language. He cites the commission's unanimous disapproval of outright repeal and declares:

"I am in accord with this view."

"I am in unity with the spirit of the report in seeking constructive steps to advance the national ideal of eradication of the social and economic and political evils of this traffic, to preserve the gains which have been made and to eliminate the abuses which exist, at the same time facing with an open mind the difficulties which have arisen under this experiment."

The President's message conclusively aligns him with the two members of the commission who favor unqualified continuance of the present system, except, of course, for improvements in enforcement.

Mr. Hoover's Message

"The first Deficiency Appropriation Act of March 4, 1929, carried an appropriation for a thorough investigation into the enforcement of the prohibition laws, together with the enforcement of other laws.

"In pursuance of this provision I appointed a commission . . . of distinguished citizens of character and independence of thought, representative of different sections of the country. For 18 months they have exhaustively and painstakingly gathered and examined the facts as to enforce-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Chinese Far Apart on American Loan

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20—Interest in the proposed American silver loan to China is increasing, the newspapers devoting considerable space to it, but there is sharp division of opinion. While the Finance Minister, T. V. Soong, expressed opposition, and this attitude is supported by most of the business interests and the American Chamber of Commerce, which are apprehensive lest dumping a large quantity of silver is likely further to depress prices, in view of existing excessive stocks, other government leaders are favorable.

Hu Han-min, chairman of the legislative board, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, chairman of the judicial board, today expressed approval of the loan, judging it advantageous to the development of industry, completion of the railway and highway construction program, and reorganization of the monetary system.

Chinese reports declare the proposed loan calls for only 100,000,000 ounces in five installments, would pay 2 per cent annual interest and be redeemable in 50 years. It is also reported that the terms include the expenditure of money on American goods.

LASTING EFFECT OF RELIEF SEEN FOR SOUTHWEST

Oil Industry on Basis Now Which Will Not Change, Woods Is Told

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Reports of unemployment relief measures that will have a permanent effect on labor and living conditions in the Southwest were brought to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, today, by Capt. James F. Lucey of Dallas, Tex., who covers six states in this section for the committee.

The oil industry, Captain Lucey reported, has adopted a work program of three eight-hour shifts instead of two 12-hour shifts, thus increasing employment in the industry by one-third. He forecasts that the old system would never return, even after the present depression is past. While not able to state the exact number of men affected, Captain Lucey estimated them in the hundreds of thousands in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico.

Besides staggering the work in this manner, the industry, he said, has shown consideration for its employees that have been let out, by allowing them to remain in company homes, and has been coöperating in every way possible with authorities working on the problem.

As the result of a move started in Kansas, Mexican laborers brought in to work on the railroads are being returned in considerable numbers to their homeland. The Mexican Government, according to Captain Lucey, is coöperating in this work, furnishing transportation for the laborers on the other side of the border and facilitating their return through consular offices.

American railroads are furnishing free transportation for the returning Mexicans as far as the border and in some cases all the way home, Captain Lucey said.

A third constructive effect of present conditions has been widespread planting of gardens in Arkansas and Texas, made possible through the distribution of garden seed by the Red Cross, Captain Lucey told Colonel Woods. In Arkansas alone 86,500 acres have been planted. These garden patches in the northwest part of the State have made it unnecessary for the Red Cross to give other relief, and all over the State the people are becoming impressed with the idea of raising their own food, Captain Lucey said.

A progress report on the $57,863,000 federal building program in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky was made today by the Treasury Department, to Colonel Woods. The statement covers 54 separate projects, of which 19 are in Ohio, 12 in Indiana, 15 in Illinois, 11 in Michigan, and seven in Kentucky.

Half Time and Double Pay Urged for Textile Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Half time and double wages are recommended as the most effective measures for facilitating improvement in the textile unemployment situation, by Victor M. Montgomery, president of the Pacolet Mills, and identified with numerous other mills in this State and Georgia.

He further declared that the textile managements as a whole had been inordinately greedy, and that now the reaction was taking place. While the retaliatory process would be a bitter lesson to the executives, good results will come later, he said.

He further advocates abolition of night work for both men and women, and is firm in the belief that if the purchasing power of the textile employees is maintained and even increased, a general readjustment will soon follow that will force the overproduction problem into the background.

Another prominent textile executive predicts that the industry will experience more prosperity in the near future than it has during the past decade, through regulating the production program of working hours. He expects to operate on a full-time schedule by omitting all night work.

$1,600,000 Work to Begin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 19—In less than 30 days the spending of approximately $850,000 will commence along the North Carolina coast. Within another 20 days the expenditure of an additional $750,000 is scheduled to begin through the dredging of seven waterway projects in the Wilmington district by United States Army engineers. Bids already have been let and notice has been given to begin work on four projects. This work is expected to result in employment of many.

New Englander Gets Lucas Trophy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20—Howard C. Foss, a New England Yankee, was presented with the Lucas trophy in Savannah yesterday, the birthday of the great southern chieftain Robert E. Lee.

The Lucas trophy is an award of silver presented each year to the Savannahian who has performed the most outstanding service for the community during the year. It is given by Arthur Lucas, a former Savannahian, now a resident of Atlanta.

The committee on award decided Mr. Foss should have the trophy this year, because of his work in bringing to Savannah three large industrial enterprises. He did this as chairman of the Citizens Industrial Committee. It was largely through Mr. Foss's activities that the plants of the Pan-American Oil Refinery, the Certainteed Roofing Company and the United Shoes Shank Company were secured for this city.

Mr. Foss is a New Englander, being a native of Maine. He came here a good many years ago in the employ of the Stone & Webster Company of Boston.

A happy feature of the presentation was the presence of a number of Confederate veterans who were invited by the Junior Chamber of Commerce to be guests at a dinner where presentation of the trophy took place.

First Mail by Glider Carried in California

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP)—William Collins, glider pilot, flew the first consignment of air mail carried by powerless aircraft today from the Verdugo Mountains to the Grand Central Air Terminal, Glendale.

In his plane Mr. Collins carried mail sacks containing 70 letters bearing a special postal cachet as a souvenir for collectors interested in the event.

Mr. Collins made the four-mile flight in 15 minutes, being catapulted off the top of Berney's Peak by an elastic rope.

INDIA TO DECIDE FACT AND SCOPE OF HOME RULE

Frame Erected at London Must Be Completed by People's Accord

By EVERARD COTES

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 20—The Round Table Conference has come and gone. The next step is to be the dispatch of yet another British mission to India to complete the scheme that has been evolved.

For the first time in history a comprehensive plan for giving India status among the nations as a self-governing people has been drawn up in mutual coöperation between the East and the West.

For the first time a situation has been reached in which the British Government, the Indian princes and at least a considerable section of Muhammadan, Hindu and other national leaders are in a large measure of agreement as to how India's long promised freedom should be brought into effect.

It has become certain that a vast subcontinent is to be the scene of an experiment in self-government affecting the lives and happiness of a population three times as large as that of the United States. How complete and how rapid will be the development of this experiment depends now solely upon the extent to which Indians find themselves able to work together harmoniously to make it a success.

The conference has shown that there is consensus shared in British Conservative as well as Liberal and Labor circles that India should be made self-governing as early as is compatible with two conditions. The first of these conditions is that there shall be adequate guarantees for the safety and financial stability of civilization which has grown up under British rule, including security for members of the existing government services.

The second condtion is that such minorities as the Muhammadans, depressed classes, Sikhs, European merchants and Indian Christians shall be assured equality of treatment and a fair voice in the new government.

This great fundamental having been decided, the conference has proceeded to erect upon it the framework of a constitution for bringing it into practical effect. The main feature in this framework—namely that the constitution shall establish a federation uniting the states and provinces of India—has been approved unanimously and is now a settled fact determining the whole nature of construction. The chimneys, gables and walls, each supporting each, have been added until it has become possible to envisage the complete whole, covering the entire range of activities of a self-governing state.

Executive at Center

In this state at the center an executive is to be responsible to a legislature. At the circumference are to be a series of completely autonomous provincial administrations, each one responsible to an elected legislature. Harnessed with these provinces are to be the native states of India.

The nature and functions of the administration alike at the center and in the coördinated provinces and states have been sketched in tentatively. Safeguards and reservations to cover the transition of power from British to Indian hands also has been suggested.

Some of the features have been generally agreed to, as, for example, that the legislature at the center shall be bicameral and that it shall be made up of representatives from all provinces and states in such manner that chief communities shall all be represented.

In the same category are provisions that had been agreed to whereby certain parts of the central administration, including foreign affairs and defense, shall remain in British hands so long as British troops are required for protection of frontiers and preservation of internal peace.

Others have been drafted provisionally. These include guarantees for existing rights and privileges of minority communities, also for financial safeguards and for gradual substitution of Indians for Europeans in the officering of what is known as the "Indian army," a military force, 160,000 strong, in which the men are all Orientals already.

Structure Is Interdependent

The same is the case with decisions reached regarding distribution of functions between central and local administrations, also concerning the extent to which representatives of the states should participate in legislation not directly affecting these areas.

It has been found in elaborating consequential arrangements that the parts of the whole structure are so interdependent that it has been impossible for either Indian or British delegates to commit themselves otherwise than provisionally until the whole edifice emerges. There also have been some points on which even provisional agreement has not been obtained.

The most important of these points concerns the nature and extent of the representation to be accorded to the 70,000,000 Muhammadans whose claims are disputed by the Hindus, professing to speak for a majority of the remaining 250,000,000 Indians. It is still hoped that mutual agreement may be reached on this important question. Failing such settlement Moslems are to be left with special communal representation analogous to that which is at present in force.

Those who speak for Indian manual labor are also dissatisfied. They fear lest a highly capitalist state should come into being in which their own interests might be submerged. Financial powers proposed to be reserved in the beginning to the British Viceroy are another point upon which considerable difference of opinion persists.

Congress Party Aloof

Further and even greater difficulty arises from the fact that the whole Indian National Congress Party, which includes the main portion of what is vocal in Hindu political life, has stood aloof from the conference altogether, and has still to be convinced that the proposed new Constitution will give that equality of status with the West that India demands.

Now that a settlement agreeable in its main features to the majority of the moderate element has been formulated, confidence is felt here that it may be possible to detach enough support from the nationalist camp to enable the new Constitution to be set upon its feet. The remaining problems can then be tackled, one after another.

Indian delegates are starting upon their homeward way knowing that a very difficult period is before them, but with high hopes that the scheme they have been instrumental in shaping may accomplish its great purpose of giving contentment to India for which it has been designed. On all sides it is recognized that new and signal progress has been made and that, whatever the troubles that are ahead, they are all such as may with good will be overcome.

India's Nationalists Lift Ban on London's Work; Are to Consider Report

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 20—While Indian opinion on the speech of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, has not yet had time to formulate, tendencies preceding the British Government's declaration indicate that India is likely to give every consideration to the proposed new Constitution.

Already the secretary of the All-India Congress has called a meeting of the executive committee to consider the situation. This is viewed here as significant, possibly marking the end of the civil disobedience policy. It has to be remembered that the Congress has treated the London conference as anthema, so the decision to consider the Round Table findings mark a tremendous advance. The opinion is held quite widely that all that the Congress asked has been conceded.

The chief difference between Congress demands and the conference's proposals is said to be that another road has been traveled to reach the objective. Decision of the Indian princes to enter the federation is held to be responsible for the change in route.

It is maintained in some Indian quarters that the Princes' action is open to suspicion as an attempt to blend democracy with medievalism. But those same commentators recognize that a genuine entity of nationalism has been set up by the Princes' unexpected decision and they recall that in such states as Bhopal modern democratic institutions are being encouraged.

British residents in India, while also surprised at the complete reorientation of the situation by the Princes' action, find in the Premier's speech very much what they expected. Their main hope is that political peace will now come to the land and that ordered government will be reëstablished and ruined trade restored.

Meanwhile conciliation is in the air. Both the Premier and the Viceroy have indicated that when Congress prepares to coöperate its members will be welcomed. In this regard the Hindustan Times, Delhi's Congress organ, in urging release of political prisoners and withdrawal of ordinances which have been operating against certain political activities, states that by those means alone "can the present dark episode in the history of England's relations with India come to a close."

This temperate statement by a paper which has been notriously anti-British points to at least some restoration of moderate opinion.

India's Extremist Press Minimizes Britain's Offer

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (AP)—Widespread condemnation was heard in Indian Nationalist quarters today of the scheme of federal India evolved at the London Round Table Conference, and the British Government's proffer of an eventual qualified dominion status.

The Bombay Chronicle, principal Nationalist organ, commenting today upon the statement of British policy by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in closing the conference yesterday, said:

"As far as one can see in the wilderness of MacDonald's glib phrases is that the Labor Government intends to impose upon this country a system of camouflaged self-government in which the safeguards for Britain are the principal element and the bestowal of genuine responsibility upon the Indian people a minor item."

Under the heading "The Fight Must Go On" the Bombay Free Press Journal, representing the extremist wing of the Nationalists, said: "Mr. MacDonald proposes that before swaraj (self-government) is agreed to, India must sign away all her rights to shape her future economic, fiscal, financial, defense and foreign policies.

"Should India dare to refuse to sign away her rights, England is convinced that it is for the good of India for her to discharge her self-imposed altruistic mission as trustee for the teeming millions of India. England will continue to govern India as she is governing today, with the active consent and coöperation of that section of Indian citizenry which is prepared to wear the livery of the master in exchange for a mess of pottage."

Machine Orders Point to Increased Activity

MACHINERY and machine tool markets have been increasingly active the last several days, according to the American Machinist, trade paper. Ordering at New York has held the gain recently reported, while inquiry has assumed encouraging proportions. Inquiries in the Cincinnati area also are increasing, and bookings are holding up well. New England expects to make a better showing in January than was made in December.

Trends in the machinery markets are regarded as indicative of near-future trends in industrial activity, much of the ordering of machine parts being in preparation for increased manufacturing schedules.

France to Stiffen Wheat Limitation

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Cabinet today decided to issue a decree ordering special certificates for all foreign wheat entering France. The decree resulted from allegations that foreign wheat has been entering France in excess of the official quotas which last year was fixed at 10 per cent of the total wheat necessary for consumption in France. This year's quota has not yet been fixed.

Nothing was said about price fixing, although it has been generally expected that the price would be set at a little less than $2 a bushel.

Recently the Government inaugurated a rigid system of import certificates to prevent dumping of Russian wheat. While there is no accusation of dumping by other countries, experts profess to see in the action of the Cabinet today a determination to enforce strict adherence to import quotas by all countries.

Airplane Scatters Food to Sustain Wild Life

HAZELTON, Pa., Jan. 20 (AP)—From the skies food is falling to the wild animal life hereabouts, helping to save them from starvation.

A plane, chartered by the Carbon County Sportsman's Association, dropped 500 pounds of feed yesterday in the woodlands where blankets of snow have made food hunting difficult for many animals.

Rabbits and birds especially will be benefited, the association believes.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Phillip C. Pascoe Jr., Watertown, Mass.
J. Elmer Crouse, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. Ella J. Murphey, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Irene S. Murphey, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. Mate G. Taylor, Boston, Mass.
Lucile A. Taylor, Boston, Mass.
Ernest E. Yeaton, Cambridge, Mass.
George H. Mitchell, New York City.

BANK PRESIDENT ELECTED

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—John W. McPhee of Leominster was elected president of the Safety Fund National Bank of this city yesterday. He succeeds the late Elmer A. Onthank, president of the national bank division, American Bankers' Association.

$35,000 FOR CAPE COD CANAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Allotment of $35,000 for the placing of 7000 tons of riprap stone to protect the banks of Cape Cod Canal in Massachusetts, was announced today by the War Department.

TRADE PENDULUM ON UPPER SWING, FARRELL FINDS

Head of Steel Corporation Reports Low Peak of Cycle Now Passed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—The low peak of the business cycle was passed 30 days ago, and the pendulum is now swinging back to normal, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, told a joint gathering of the National Canners' Association, the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, and the National Food Brokers' Association here yesterday. The meeting opened the annual conventions of the three organizations being held here concurrently with several other related trade associations.

"The last 30 days," Mr. Farrell held, "have given ample evidence of a considerable increase not only of the steel industry but in collateral and unrelated lines."

As the most effective means of encouraging the return of prosperity, Mr. Farrell urged the canners and wholesale grocers, as well as all other business and industrial leaders, to keep wage levels up, so that the public buying power can be maintained. "It is my deliberate judgment," Mr. Farrell said, "that a general reduction of wages in this country would set back the impending recovery by at least two years."

The next requisite, he said, is the exercise of sound common sense rather than dependence on various kinds of panaceas. Common sense, he said, sees that prosperity must return eventually because of the fundamental soundness of American business and the American business man must plan ahead on that basis. The public confidence, he said, must be restored.

At the same meeting, C. E. Hume of San Francisco, president of the National Canners' Association, in his annual report, said more efficient methods of distribution, together with more and better can openers, were the greatest needs of the canning industry.

Mr. Hume recommended that the directors of the association provide for establishment of a statistical service, with headquarters at Washington, for dissemination of information designed to adjust the canning output to consumption requirements.

CANNERS ELECT

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Francis A. Harding of Watertown, Mass., was elected president of the National Canners Association yesterday. He succeeds C. E. Hume of San Francisco.

BEALE BILL MEETS MAYOR'S APPROVAL

Praise was offered by Mayor Curley yesterday for the bill filed in the Massachusetts Legislature by Prof. Joseph H. Beale, providing for a metropolitan Boston.

Outlining the bill, Mayor Curley said that it provides for a metropolitan Boston comprising the 43 cities and towns in the metropolitan district. Existing city and town governments, according to Mayor Curley, will not be disturbed until the cities and towns vote to turn them over to metropolitan government. The bill, he said, was the result of a year's investigation by a committee of representative citizens appointed by him last year to study the proposal.

Ithaca and Cornell in Tax Controversy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 20—Sharper lines have been drawn between town and gown in the Ithaca and Cornell University tax controversy through the effort of Mayor Herman Bergholtz to obtain what he described as a more equitable adjustment of the college's tax obligations.

The first move of the city was to place on the assessed list $164,000 of university property heretofore regarded as exempt, and the tax was computed at $4500. Cornell had been making an annual good will donation of $5000, but in view of the tax, deducted that and simply sent $500. The city refused to cash the $500 check, pending negotiations.

Meantime the Mayor has initiated inquiries into the university's obligation to pay for certain services supplied by the city. With extensive state colleges connected with Cornell, the city also seeks to establish its right to a return from the State for sewage, fire protection and other services to property outside the city limits. A tax appraisal expert has started a survey of the many angles involved.

The city estimates that fully 40 per cent of its $57,000,000 assessed valuation is exempt from taxation. The Cornell exemption leads with $14,000,000.

JUDGE CHURCHILL TO RETIRE FEB. 1

Joseph R. Churchill, judge of the Dorchester District Court, who on Jan. 9 celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his appointment, will retire in accordance with his own wishes, Feb. 1. His resignation was announced late yesterday afternoon by Governor Ely.

"The service given by Judge Churchill," said the Governor, "is one which should be publicly recognized, not only because of its length, but because of its quality."

INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTS

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—The State Mutual Life Assurance Company, at its annual meeting today, elected as new members of its board of directors Frank D. Comerford of Boston, president of the New England Power Association, and Edwin G. Merrill of New York, president of the Bank of New York, and Trust Company. Chandler Bullock was reëlected president and with him all other officers.

Jobless Men in Chicago Never 'Out,' as Temporary Refuge Cares for Needs

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A man in Chicago with neither a job nor a home may temporarily be "down," but there's no need for him to be "out"—to be cold, hungry, ragged or unkempt. That is, if he will follow the signs leading to a temporary refuge for homeless men, where many of the city's needy have gone for relief.

The shelter, operated by a group of business men known as the North Central Association, is part of the relief machinery of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment and Relief. To go there, in fact, is the first step a jobless, homeless man must take if he is not presentable enough for acceptance at one of the regular refuges. When he's been there a day, however, and has had a bath and a shave and a haircut, and put on some clean clothes, which he washes and irons himself, he's ready to be assigned to a clean bed.

This is not a place for a man to tarry very long, for if he were to stay the night, his only bed would be a board. But in all other respects the refuge is complete and comfortable, despite the fact that it is two levels below the street, in what was once an uninhabited storage space. That, however, was where the homeless men gathered when cold weather came, that is where the North Central Association began its work, and, with the approval of the commission, that is where it decided to carry it on.

Once they are in good shape, the men are sent to the central clearing house operated by the commission and are assigned to one of the other shelters. In furnishing accommodations for its homeless, Chicago is well ahead of the daily requirements, with about 1000 more beds than are actually needed at any one time, the commission has reported. But the object of the commission is to keep men in the shelters as short a time as possible, by finding work for them so they can be self-supporting.

On the average, it was stated at the clearing house, the men stay at the regular shelters for about 16 or 18 days, although extreme cases range from two or three days to several months. It is assumed that in most cases, when they leave, they become self-supporting, although records of what happens to them after they do leave are by no means complete. One shelter, however, reports that each week about 100 men out of the 1600 it cares for find regular work, and this, it was said, is a fairly reliable estimate of what happens in the other shelters.

Some of the men, of course, come back again after being away several days or more, but of the 19,000 registrants this winter, it is estimated that not more than 4000 were repeaters.

Endeavoring to meet the greatest need first, however, the commission must direct its primary efforts toward finding work for family heads. Thus when it comes to the unattached men who register at the shelters, the most it can do for them as a group is to help rehabilitate them so that they can go out to seek work.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Business Suits—Overcoats and Ulsters

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—Were $85—Now $67
—Were $80—Now $63
—Were $75—Now $59
—Were $65—Now $51
—Were $60—Now $47
—Were $55—Now $44
—Were $50—Now $40
—Were $45—Now $36

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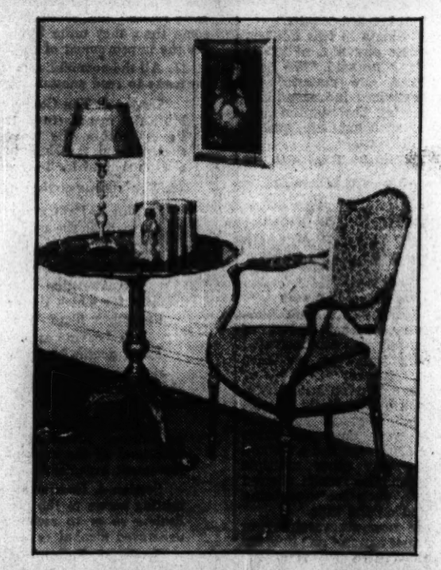

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Women's and Misses' Dresses

46 daytime and evening dresses originally 19.50 to 39.50 . . 10.00
31 daytime and evening dresses originally 49.50 to 69.50 . . 15.00
15 daytime and evening dresses originally 75.00 to 98.50 . . 21.00

45 custom coats, suits, dresses, reduced 1/3 to 1/2

Women's and Misses' Coats

15 originally 110.00 to 145.00 . . 69.50
30 originally 125.00 to 165.00 . . 95.00
28 originally 165.00 to 225.00 . . 125.00
19 FUR COATS REDUCED ONE-HALF AND MORE

40 Women's and Misses' HATS. Originally 10.00 to 25.00 . . 5.00

Children's Clothes

50 Dresses and underwear Infants' to 2 years—formerly to 5.00 . 1.00
12 Coats and coat sets. Sizes 2 to 6 —formerly to 29.50 . . . . 10.00
21 Wool and cotton dresses. Sizes 7 to 14—formerly to 15.00 . . 5.00
35 NEGLIGEES. Originally 25.00 to 45.00 . . 10.00
181 pieces of COSTUME JEWELRY. Originally 3.85 to 15.00 . . . 1.65

300 pairs Delman and Hollander Shoes 11.85

Handmade Shoes, Originally 18.50 to 30 50

104 DAYTIME BAGS, originally 10.00 to 20.00
125 EVENING BAGS, originally 10.00 to 22.50 5.00

MEN'S STORE CLEARANCE

160 Ties, originally up to 4.50, now . . . 1.45
32 Imported English Wool Hose, originally to 5.00, now 1.00
51 Young Men's Suits, originally to 65.00, now 23.50
15 Top Coats, originally to 75.00, now 23.50

GOLD CONTENT STANDARD CUT BY BANKS OF ISSUE

Flow of Metal From England to France Expected to Lessen

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Jan. 20—The board of directors of the World Bank, meeting at their regular monthly session yesterday, are reported to have secured an agreement from five leading banks of issue stabilizing their respective gold content standards at some point between 900 and 1000.

This action follows the example of the Bank of France, which recently reduced the content of pure gold in their standard from 991 to 916.66. This reduction aims to lessen the advantages of interchanging gold between banks of issue and hence to check the flow of gold from, say, England to France. By unifying the gold content standard there is no profit gainable from interchanging gold, since the costs of refining, transport and interest outweigh the advantages.

The World Bank directors also furthered their plans for independent investigation into the gold problem and now expect to have a section of the bank continuously studying the question and reporting monthly. These gold decisions are said to result from recent Franco-British negotiations in Paris.

The World Bank proposes also to facilitate necessary transfers of gold by utilizing its own deposits in the respective banks without necessitating banks of issue to effect actual physical transfer of gold. Thus a German member of the World Bank can request the bank at Basel to deposit so many million dollars of gold in London and the quantity is subtracted from the World Bank's gold deposits in London. The system also applies to currency operations since the World Bank has currency deposits in all European countries. The World Bank purchases gold from time to time, but invariably leaves it on deposit in the country of purchase.

The directors' meeting was attended by Señor Bas, Governor of the Bank of Spain, who is working out, with officials of the World Bank, plans for stabilization of the peseta. He stated the Spanish Government's plans for stabilizing the currency are progressing well. The World Bank's share in this program cannot be overestimated and officials of the Bank of Spain are remaining in Basel for further consultation with authorities. The next task of this nature will be the extension of the World Bank's services for stabilization of the Latvian currency.

Since the bank's first business year ends on March 31, a general conference is planned for Basel toward the end of April. Then many broader problems than those taken up monthly will be examined. The bank's prospects for 1931 appear to be brilliant since 200,000,000 Swiss francs, about $40,000,000, have been deposited in the first two weeks of January.

Canadian Premier Opens Toronto Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 20—R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, officially opened the new Albany Club here. The Albany Club was founded by the great Conservative leader, Sir John A. Macdonald. The gathering included G. S. Henry, Premier of Ontario; H. G. Ferguson, Canadian Commissioner; Arthur Meighen, and practically every member of the Ontario Cabinet.

Speaking especially to the younger members of the club, Mr. Bennett said, "Difficulties and obstacles lie ahead. I only ask one thing of you: contemplate our past, and look upon our resources today and determine you will make of Canada a great country. This country is the greatest in the temperate zone in the world, and what we have so far accomplished with our small population is the wonder and admiration of the world. . . . This party (Conservative) of ours is an institution and organisation with the ambition and purpose of encouraging men in the development of Canada and the Empire. The development of our material side is as important as the development of our spiritual side; the two must go side by side."

Poland for Peace, Zaleski Declares

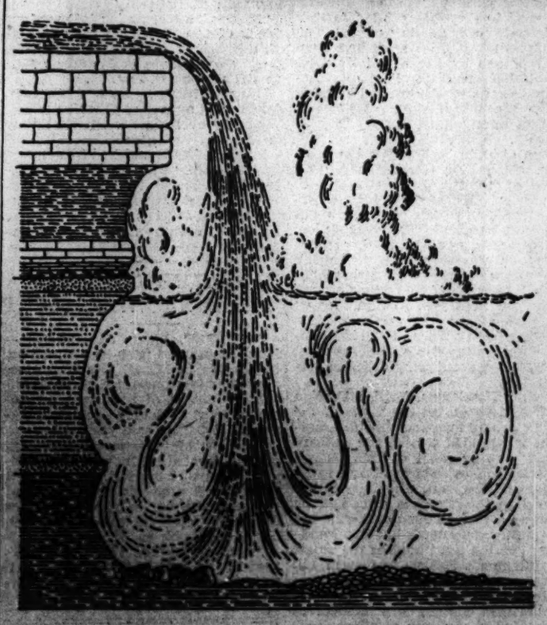
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Poland's whole foreign program is for peace, but its face is set resolutely against any discussion of its territorial rights, August Zaleski, Foreign Minister of Poland, declared in a radio address which he delivered in Geneva yesterday. His words were telephoned to London and relayed to Rugby for radio transmission to the United States and Canada over the Columbia network.

Mr. Zaleski said that the efforts made by his Government for the development of "a system of treaties which, if participated in by every nation, will bring forth mutual understanding," were a "true expression of Poland's desire for peace."

The chief task facing the new Polish Parliament was the drafting of a new constitution "to replace the now obsolete one of 1921," Mr. Zaleski said, and he was hopeful over the outcome, he added, because the last election had formed a body no longer divided into many small groups incapable of forming a stable majority but one representative of a Poland united and determined to support the constitution of the state before any interest of groups or classes.

River Bites Another Chunk From Bed



Above Is Shown the New "Horseshoe" Formed on the American Side at Niagara Falls by a Cave-In of Part of the Lip (Wide World). At the Left Is a Diagram of a Section of the Brink of Niagara Falls, Showing the Arrangement of Hard and Soft Strata and Illustrating the Process of Erosion. The Limestone Bed of the River Is Known as Lockport Dolmite. Beneath It Is a Section of Rochester Shale, the Next Wide Section Is Composed of Albion Sandstone and the Bottom Section, Queenstone Shale (United States Geological Survey).

Niagara Cave-in Called Step in Age-Old Chiseling Process

River Merely Biting Away Another Chunk of Its Bed, M. I. T. Geologist Explains—Expects It to Continue Until Cataract Is Flattened

The cave-in of a portion of the American side of the limestone shelf that forms the lip of Niagara Falls was characterized today by Dr. Hervey W. Shimer, professor of paleontology in the department of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, as but one more step in the process that for thousands of years has been chiseling the deep gorge from Lewiston to the present cataract.

"Niagara was merely biting another chunk from its river bed," Dr. Shimer explained, "just as it has been doing for the last 19,000 years or more, and as it will continue to do, in all probability, until the cataract is flattened out into a long series of rapids, or the northward rise of the land some 3000 years hence reverses the drainage of the Great Lakes and converts the falls into a great precipice with but a trickle of water spraying over its bulk.

"If one should place his hand flat on a beach and allow the receding waves to flow over and draw the loose sand from under his palm, he would have an example of what has been taking place at the falls of the Niagara ever since the level of the waters of the Ontario Valley, with the retreat of the glaciers from the Laurentian region, sank below the edge of the Niagara escarpment at Lewiston and caused a fall, which daily increased in height as the level of the northern lake was lowered.

"The hand," Dr. Shimer pointed out, "would represent the strong limestone stratum which forms the bed of the river; the sand beneath would represent the weaker strata, made up of sandstone and shale and other less resistant material. Just as the receding wave wears away the sand from under the palm, until there is no support left, just so are the falls in the Niagara undermining the resistant layer of limestone until, as in the present case, the support is gone and the top layer of rock collapses."

Such undermining, Dr. Shimer said, might be seen in the Cave of the Winds, the essentials being a resistant stratum overlying a weak one, and this being worn away by the constant beating of spray generated by he falls. The results of former cave-ins, he pointed out, could be seen in the jumble of immense fallen fragments at the foot of the falls, particularly on the American side where the volume of water was not sufficient to wash them away.

He called particular attention to the great fragment at the foot of Luna Falls near where the present cave-in occurred, known as "Rock of Ages," which illustrated the vast appetite of the Niagara. Table Rock, near the edge of the Horseshoe Falls, he also referred to as an excellent example of the same erosive action.

"This continuous eating away," Dr. Shimer said, "is going on much more swiftly on the Canadian side of the falls than on the American, owing to the greater volume of water concentrated in the center of the stream by the Horseshoe Falls. Hence, it is but a matter of time when the Canadian Falls will have retreated to the upper end of Goat Island. When this occurs, all the water will be drawn off from the American Falls, which by that time, at its present rate of recession, will have dug a channel back about half way to the Goat Island Bridge—and all the islands will then be joined by a dry channel to the mainland."

Asked about the age of the present Niagara Falls, Dr. Shimer explained that if one reckoned by the present recession of the falls of four feet a year, the beginning of the great cataract at the northern end of the upper great gorge probably dates back to approximately 1062 B. C., or about the time of the reign of King David at Jerusalem. He said he agreed with other geologists in considering that the total length of time required to carve out the Niagara gorge is somewhere between 10,000 and 25,000 years.

Dr. Shimer was of the opinion that considerable might be done to retard the wasting away, through coöperation of the Canadian Government and that of the United States. He recalled that remedial measures to minimize erosion, preserve the beauty of the falls and provide for a greater diversion of water for power purposes, had been held up for the past two years since the failure of the United States Senate to ratify a treaty drawn up by the International Niagara Board—a treaty which was ratified by the Canadian Parliament in May, 1929.

Naval Men Flout Claims of Gunnery

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 20—Incredulity is the dominant note in London comment on the suggestion that the latest gunnery improvements for British cruisers have conferred virtual immunity from aerial attack.

The British Admiralty disassociates itself with any such claim, while admitting that anti-aircraft development has latterly made striking progress. It is considered unlikely in any case that the recent exercises of the Atlantic fleet should have provided sufficient evidence.

Technical naval research has concentrated on the defense necessary to parry an attack by a relatively small number of airplanes. Even so, shooting from a moving platform makes the undertaking one of exceptional difficulty. Actually, as Commander J. M. Kenworthy, author of the recent, widely read publication "New Wars, New Weapons," pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, if an amount equivalent to the present cost of battleships were spent on airplanes the attacking squadrons would number some 700 to 900 machines. Thus, simultaneously, high-flying formations would send out smoke clouds and low-flying machines would find their targets in mastheads protruding above the smoke. Commander Kenworthy is convinced that, at least in the present state of technical knowledge, the claim of immunity is "bunkum."

SMUGGLED GOLD PUTS STOP TO CONCESSIONS

BELEM, Brazil, Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—Many land concessions in the Aurifera de Gurupy region in the State of Para were annulled yesterday by the federal interventor for the State following reports that large quantities of gold were being smuggled out of the country.

Jorge Hurly, representative of the interventor in the Aurifera de Gurupy district, arrived here yesterday and told the United Press that gold deposits rich enough to pay all the State's debts of $35,000,000 existed in his district.

SHIPS SALE CONFIRMED

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 20 (AP)—Sale of nine schooners of the bankrupt New England Maritime Company by auction was confirmed yesterday in the United States District Court at a price of $13,425. Louis K. Thurlow of Boston, principal stockholder in the company, informed the court today that negotiations to get a higher price were unsuccessful.

1400th Anniversary of Justinian Pandects Celebrated in Italy by Large Assembly

Commemoration Lecture Is Delivered in Florence by Noted Romanist Scholar at the Request of Mussolini

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—An interesting ceremony took place in the Sala del Duecento (Hall of the Two Hundred) in the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence on Dec. 15 when, in the presence of a large assembly, the well-known Romanist scholar, Prof. Lando Landucci, formerly president of the faculty of jurisprudence at the University of Padua, delivered a commemorative discourse in honor of the fourteen hundredth anniversary of the Pandects of Justinian.

Professor Landucci had been designated for this office by Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister, who had also appointed Florence as the city where the national commemoration should be held, the most celebrated manuscript of this great work forming one of the principal treasures of the famous Laurentian Library in Florence.

This manuscript of the Pandects long preserved in the city of Pisa, and in 1406 transferred to Florence, where it has been jealously kept and safeguarded ever since, was exhibited in a glass case near the orator's table, having been brought from the Laurentian Library for the purpose, and, after dwelling upon the immense value and interest of this great codex, Professor Landucci traced the history of the work from the time when the Emperor Justinian sagaciously ordered the preparation of a compendium or digest of existent law to be compiled in the sixth century, a compilation to which was given the name of the Pandects by which it has been known ever since.

Sixteen jurists were appointed for the work, which was begun Dec. 15, 530 A. D. and completed with almost incredible speed, considering the greatness of the task and the conditions under which it was accomplished, in 533 A. D.

The Pandects were divided into 50 books. "Commentaries on the compilation were forbidden," says a writer on the subject.

This vast compilation, which the real and celerity of these commissioned to make it had brought to completion within three years, was presented to the Emperor in 533 A. D., and, approved by him, came into force on Dec. 30 of the same year.

The Pandects are, Professor Landucci emphasized, a work of pure Latinity, although showing certain infiltrations from other sources, notably the Greek; and, while the jurists who compiled them were Greek, they yet manifested a profound understanding of the Roman law, and carried their alterations in the original texts no further than necessity imposed.

The ancient compilation of the Pandects 1400 years ago, has permeated into all civilized countries whose jurists have studied the old wise laws and statutes for the formulation of their own.

'REDS' PARADE IN MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 19 (AP)—Several persons were injured today when 500 men led by Communists marched through the city. Police dispersed the crowd and arrested 11 leaders.

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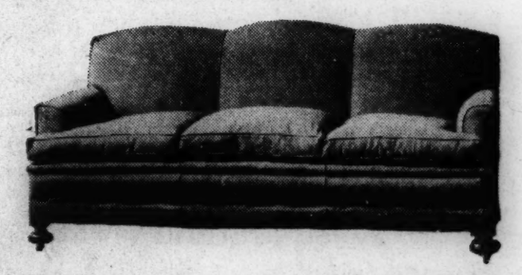

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48/1391	Cane and damask suite, 3 pcs.	350.00	275.00
48/B338	Sofa and arm in green damask, 2 pcs.	275.00	195.00
P/1878	Mahogany sofa in taupe mohair	388.00	320.00
109/3241	Painted arm in green damask	122.00	98.00
12/871	Arm in blue armure	112.00	75.00
58/2001	Sofa and arm, 2 pcs. in rust velour	245.00	210.00

Stock No.		Was	Now
50/989	Sofa in crimson damask	$375.00	$275.00
109/2823	Painted sofa in green damask	395.00	325.00
34/5221	Wal. arm in French tapestry resembling needlepoint	195.00	135.00
34/5221	Wal. sofa in French tapestry resembling needlepoint	375.00	275.00
300/2085	Mahogany arm in red damask	275.00	175.00
109/2641	Queen Anne love seat in figured damask	265.00	132.50

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NEW CARS HOLD FASCINATION FOR WOMEN OF 1931

Little Conveniences as Well as Power and Beauty Appeal

The automobile for 1931 makes a direct appeal to women motorists. Every model at the Boston Automobile Show has been designed so that the little conveniences that most men would overlook, are set in easily accessible parts of the bodies.

Even the lacquer has been toned down from the bizarre to the most delicate shadings. Combinations of color are seen which are decidedly feminine in tendency. One car designed by an art student is a throwback from the old fashioned racing models. Even the little tail lights have been set, just inside the bumper, to get an individual effect.

Instead of the sunshine top, so prevalent in England and on the Continent, we find the leather top which folds entirely back. The result is an open roadster, similar to the ones of ten years ago. Many sport roadsters are on exhibition at the Boston Show. The snappiest styles are the straight eights which have an appearance of great length, yet are well within conventional limits. These usually run on wire wheels, but with the combination wire and disc wheels, now on the market, it is likely that many cars will use this equipment.

In years past women bought, sight unseen. They little cared what was under the hood, so long as the salesman guaranteed an engine with the car. Today a woman motorist wants to know about every intimate detail even down to the correct timing of the ignition system. Ten years ago few women had the faintest idea of how a motorcar operated.

The little details of the passenger compartment, such as pneumatic arm rests, perfectly cushioned seats, foot braces at just the right length, overhead and side lights, telephone to driver, radio buttons and attractive upholstery, gladden the heart of appreciative feminine motorists. Ornamental door handles, individually designed interior hardware and other accessories catch her eye immediately.

Add to this the conveniences of the dashboard with its fuel gages, clock, temperature, horn, spark plug and light indicator, and the dial showing the condition of the tires, and realise how any woman must appreciate the intention of the designers to make the car convenient to the driver's whims.

The 16-cylinder Cadillac and Marmon cars hold the interest of women motorists at the Boston Automobile Show. They like to picture themselves guiding these big cars through traffic. And, then again, what a thrill they would get in the open country at 80 miles an hour on a straight-away road.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Wednesday; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 26 degrees.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday, except probably snow flurries in extreme western portions.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight and in northern portions Wednesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday, with probably light local snow in northern portions.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight and ednesday, with probably light local snows.

Atlantic Coast, North of Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 20	Max. Jan. 19		8 a.m. Jan. 20	Max. Jan. 19
Albany	34	36	Memphis	32	44
Atlantic City	36	48	Miami	62	76
Boston	37	42	Nantucket	36	46
Buffalo	26	38	New Orleans	44	50
Calgary	30	..	New York	34	38
Charleston	44	60	Philadelphia	36	44
Chicago	20	34	Pittsburgh	30	42
Denver	22	36	Portland, Me.	28	28
Des Moines	18	28	Portland, Ore.	36	42
Eastport	24	40	San Francisco	48	56
Galveston	44	48	St. Louis	30	42
Hatteras	44	56	St. Paul	6	32
Helena	12	30	Seattle	42	44
Jacksonville	48	62	Tampa	52	64
Kansas City	22	42	Washington	38	44
Los Angeles	54	72			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:17 p. m., Wednesday 12:49 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet. 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:12 p. m.

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More High School Tests Advocated

Four recommendations that more tests be given in Boston high schools were made yesterday by the board of superintendents of the Boston School Department. The board advised as follows:

That each headmaster develop in his school, through tests and examinations, a worth-while standard of education; that each teacher give frequent short tests and a few longer ones; that department heads watch classroom testing and develop properly organized department tests, and that occasional city-wide examinations be given by the central agencies.

These recommendations followed an inquiry into the failure of graduates of certain high schools to pass the Teachers' College entrance examinations last year.

Reporting on other matters the board advised against the establishment of formal mid-year examinations in intermediate schools. They also declared against the appointment of a high school supervisor. The board is to continue its investigation of entrance examinations and will report again in three months.

BUREAU TO ASSIST IN DOMESTIC TRADE

Data relative to domestic commerce in the United States, is now available at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. H. Russell Cort, commercial agent on United States marketing, is in charge of this division of the Government's activites in New England. For years the bureau has specialized on foreign commerce and it is now prepared to assist manufacturers and business men with domestic problems.

Two new Government publications of special value have been received in the Boston office, Mr. Cort announces. They are: "Industrial Traffic Management—a survey of Its Relation to Business" and "Market Research Agencies—a Guide to Publications and Activities Relating to Domestic Marketing." Both can be had for a nominal sum, said Mr. Cort.

BOYCOTT PLAN CONSIDERED TO CONTROL OPIUM

Advisory Committee Nearly Finished With Report for League Council

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 19—The opium advisory committee which has nearly finished a draft convention for submission to the League of Nations Council, as a guide for the world-wide May conference, on Jan. 19 considered a drastic proposal to boycott the countries which do not exercise adequate control. The scheme, as outlined by the Jugoslavia delegation, would forbid imports of drugs for consumption or reëxport of raw material from any countries which have not ratified the Geneva convention of 1925, or provide adequate control of their drug traffic in other ways.

The plan, after extensive debate, was forwarded to the May conference. Delegates pointed out that it would in effect give a monopoly of the supply of raw materials for drug manufacture to Jugoslavia and Indian growers of poppy, unless other countries sign the Geneva convention. The scheme is one of the most forcible measures of active coercion ever considered in the League commission.

The necessity of much further study made postponement advisable. The draft convention, as now adopted, follows the lines suggested by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, British delegate, and is modeled upon the plan of alloting restrictive quotas to each drug manufacturing country. Considerable opposition has been expressed by manufacturing states and it is therefore likely a minority report will accompany the majority recommendations to the council Jan. 23.

In the main these objections protest against formation of a drug monopoly in the hands of the present manufacturing states. Moreover, it is desired to limit all derivatives of opium and caca leaf, in particular codeine.

It will also be recommended to require all countries to declare in advance the quanities of drugs which they need, perhaps also asking each country to declare where it expects to buy its drugs, but leaving the countries free to obtain supplies in the markets of their choice.

Music

Marjorie Church

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Marjorie Church, pianist, played the following program: Bach, Prelude and Fugue in G minor; Scarlatti, Sonata in D major; Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 109; Mompou, Canco i Dansa, Nos. 3 and 4; Granados, Danza Espanola, No. 6 and Danza lenta; Albeniz, "El Albaicin;" Liszt, "Feux Follets;" Scriabin, Three Preludes; Chopin, Ballade in F major.

Miss Church has long been known as a musician of ability. Last night she revealed herself as a serious-minded performer of music both ancient and modern. She possesses a fluent technique which stands her in good stead throughout the performance of music such as the Scarlatti sonata, or the Liszt "Feux Follets," pieces which demand digital proficiency of the highest order. One also found her satisfying in the Danza lenta of Granados, with its rhythmic figures characteristically embroidered.

But, despite the fact that her fingers are fleet, and her playing intelligent, Miss Church does not reveal the depth of feeling which one may justifiably expect. Technically correct, the Bach Prelude and Fugue were given austerely. Miss Church found no difficulty in announcing, with distinctness, the various entrances of the fugal subject and answer, yet withal, the performance was unyielding and without the curves which make the music of this composer poetic and melodious.

With the Beethoven also, Miss Church found, apparently, little to interest her. There was a curious lack of climax throughout the sonata, although there were also moments when one felt that Miss Church might be about to offer a crescendo of some magnitude. As the evening advanced it became evident that her sympathies were with the moderns represented by Mompou, Granados and Albeniz, that here she more nearly approached the pianistic idiom necessary to a successful interpretation. The Scriabin Preludes were well thought out and executed, yet if Miss Church would make her performance wholly convincing, she must find a method of drawing tone from her instrument instead of relying upon a somewhat superficial touch which is now hers. She must also strive to build the more powerful climaxes demanded by Beethoven and Chopin, together with a tentative excursion into the realm of humor, which by contrast would but emphasize more strongly the serious intent with which she now approaches her task. The audience, although small, was very friendly and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

Bach Cantata Club

Mozart's brilliant Requiem came to splendid performance last evening when the Bach Cantata Club, departing for the nonce from music by the great John Sebastian, sang at Emmanuel Church in Boston. Under the deft leadership of G. Wallace Woodworth, whose untiring and devoted efforts have welded into a firm unity the body of singers, and with Amy Townsend, soprano; Nancy Loring, alto; Steuart Wilson, tenor, and C. W. Locke, bass, for soloists, the Requiem, seldom heard in public performance, received an interesting exposition.

In the current sense of "churchly," as applied to music, Mozart's Requiem does not own the attributes usually connected with the word. Instead of being detached and impersonal, it is highly dramatic and pungent. Close his eyes, and a listener might well think himself hearing a sister aria of "Batti, batti." Listen again and the brisk warmths, the eloquent melodic fullness of "Figaro's" overture might well seem impending. For Mozart did not alter his manner of writing when he proceeded to a church piece. Had he done so, he not only would have been completely misjudged and misunderstood, bewildered contemporaries, but he doubtless would have sacrificed a large part of his unique flavor and eloquence. The eighteenth century knew no cult which set above all other music for the church that of the sixteenth century and the great Palestrina. Instead, the listeners of the period wanted, even in the churches, the Italianate dramaticisms which were the ever-increasing vogue.

But whateyer the character of this Requiem as church music, there can be no question of its beauties as a piece of characteristic Mozartean writing. Its melodies possess a rare loveliness. The choruses flame with dramatic fervors and fine climaxes. The orchestra is skillfully balanced and exposes many of the beauties of the work. In its own genre, then, this music is full and rewarding.

The attributes of this year's Cantata Club are far superior to those of a season or two ago. An expected and reasonable change in the quality of performance has come about. In place of an occasional rawness has come smooth finish. Attacks are precise and sharp. The body of tone in each individual choir is more unified, more a single voice than a group of voices. The timbre of the choral forces has greatly improved. Indeed, Mr. Woodworth himself has gained tremendously in authority, and this gain is clearly reflected in the response of those who sing and play before him.

C. S. B.

WILD WELL TAMED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Number 1 Wispaco oil well of the T. B. Slick estate, running wild within the city limits here since morning, was shut in late last night.

GENEVA INVITES RUSSIA, TURKEY AND ICELAND

(Continued from Page 1)

change of views was to coördinate German and Italian policy at the League, particularly relating to preparation for the coming disarmament conference. United diplomatic action of these two countries is stated in official Italian circles to be definitely decided.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 20—Today the Council of the League of Nations once again reiterated the solemn obligation of all its members to proceed with the work of disarmament at the swiftest possible pace. The Council accepted the final report from the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, containing the draft convention. Questions of fixing the date for a world conference, choosing a president and vice-president, and settling the location have been left to a later Council session this week.

Although each of the representatives of the great powers repeated in forceful tones the obligation in law and honor which each nation bears to disarm there were the usual wide gaps between the positions of Germany and Italy and Poland, with England somewhere near the middle. Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, on one extreme, declared every step the preparatory commission had taken on the road to disarmament led farther and farther away from the goal. The draft convention, he said, had been stripped one by one of all its most essential elements for land disarmament. Concluding, he insisted in words which are now historic at Geneva, that Germany must have parity of security.

Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, followed Dr. Curtius' lead in an objection to the French thesis of security, stating security may determine the degree of disarmament but must not be a preliminary condition. Fears for security, he said, account for much wavering in the League's preparation disarmament work. Signor Grandi favored much further preparation for next year's conference on the part of its responsible officials, insisting these officers should harmonize within themselves the different viewpoints presented by different nations.

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, presented the views of the middle group, insisting that disarmament is the acid test of the nation's loyalty to the aims of the League. Material self-interest must force disarmament, he said. The unrest now abroad in the world is presented by some as a pretext for postponing reduction in armaments but Mr. Henderson insisted the unrest is the result of armaments. Failure to disarm will lead to another 1914, he insisted.

Mr. Henderson repudiated any suggestion that Britain is a member of any alliance or group of allies.

"For the British Government and people those only are friends who work with them to carry the disarmament cause to victory," he said.

Aristide Briand avoided the demands for parity of security advanced by Dr. Curtius. He apologized for using the word security himself since he felt it had lost its force by repetition. He stressed the enormous difficulties of preparing for the work of disarmament. He admitted that a complete equality of armaments would not result from the first conference but insisted that succeeding conferences would bring the nations closer until one day in the distant future equality would prevail.

He felt the means of prevention of war were strong and insisted armaments have decreased in various countries, including France. M. Briand, like others, emphasized the sacred duty of disarmament.

The latest disarmament debate revealed nothing new except perhaps an increasing realization of the impossibility of facing public opinion without genuine reductions.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Of continuing plays on Boston stages, two of the most interesting are now in their final week. These are St. John Ervine's delightful comedy, "The First Mrs. Fraser," the current offering of the Professional Players at the Plymouth, and Turgenieve's quietly charming "A Month in the Country," presented by the Theater Guild at the Tremont.

The only musical show now in town is "A Wonderful Night," an adaptation of Johann Strauss's operetta, "Die Fledermaus," at the Shubert.

"June Moon," the Lardner-Kaufman wise-cracking comedy of New York's Tin Pan Alley, is in its third week at the Wilbur.

Another musical piece, the well-reputed "Nina Rosa," comes to the Majestic next Monday evening.

The Chicago Opera Company opens a two weeks' engagement at the Boston Opera House next Monday evening, with "Lohengrin."

"Elektra," a translation into modern Greek of von Hofmahnsthal's version of Sophocles's tragedy, will have a single performance at Symphony Hall on the evening of Jan. 27.

Mary Wigman, famous German dancer, will appear at Symphony Hall Thursday evening, for the first time in Boston.

Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn and their company will dance at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 27.

Burton Holmes will escort his Symphony Hall tourists through Morocco on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

PART-TIME FARMING SHOWS DEVELOPMENT

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—Sixty-thousand part-time farming enterprises in Massachusetts produce approximately one-third of the agricultural output of the State, an announcement of the Massachusetts Agricultural College said yesterday.

"In view of the enormous amount of land devoted to this work," the announcement sets forth, "and the amount of products produced, any agricultural program planned for the State must give increased consideration to the problems arising from part-time farming." The report concludes that in the next 10 or 20 years, part-time farming will show an even further development in the State.

Manchuria Y.M.C.A. Program Outlined

Because of the uncertain status of the 100,000 White Russian refugees resident in Harbin, Manchuria, Y. M. C. A. work in that city is conducted under extreme difficulties, according to a statement made by "Y" officials of Boston, yesterday.

The association's Harbin program, as outlined, includes elementary and high schools, enrolling more than 300; an evening school, with 120; an automobile-mechanic school, in which more than 400 young men have been trained; a library of 12,000 volumes, with an annual circulation of 70,000 books; a boys' department, with 200; a boys' camp, enrolling more than 100; a physical department, with a playground, gymnasium and basketball teams whose reputations are said to be "international"; a young men's club and Bible-study classes.

"When these ruined aristocrats and bourgeois are given an opportunity," the statement says, "they rise above their handicaps."

BLUE HILLS PROVIDE WORK FOR 100 MEN

Part-time jobs in the Blue Hills division of the Metropolitan District Commission, were given yesterday to nearly 100 men, as a corollary of the Legislature's recent emergency appropriation. By order of J. B. Costello, superintendent, the men will be employed as laborers and will work three days each week, alternating with a split crew of 36.

It is understood that the extras will be employed until next spring. They will do forestry work. Several will prepare the course for the three-day winter carnival, which will open Jan. 23, under the auspices of the St. Moritz and the West Clinton Recreation Clubs.

COMMERCE YEARBOOK VALUE DEMONSTRATED

Value of "Commerce Yearbook" for 1930, issued by the United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, was shown again by its solving a problem for an official of one of the largest banks in Boston, yesterday, F. E. Becker of the Boston office of the bureau announces. The banker was called on a hurry trip to Europe and needed a general picture of the country of Poland. This was contained in Commerce Yearbook, along with summaries of the business history of some 70 foreign countries, said Mr. Becker. Last year 15,000 copies were sold through the Boston office, said Mr. Becker.

MAYOR APPOINTS COUNSEL

J. Burke Sullivan, of Jamaica Plain, and John A. Brennan, of Charlestown, were yesterday appointed assistant corporation counsel by Mayor James M. Curley.

RIVER SURVEY AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Little Brown, chief of army engineers, authorized today a rivers harbor survey of Weymouth Back River, Massachusetts.

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Community: Whist party, benefit welfare work, Legion Post, Legion Building, 8.

Harvard University: Recital, auspices Division of Music; Steuart Wilson, tenor, and Dalies Frantz, accompanist; John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15. (Public invited.)

Cantabrigia Club, Cambridge: Card party, clubhouse, 8.

Mechanics Building: Boston Auto Show, until 10:30, through Jan. 24.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, club choir, direction Prof. Warren W. Adams; auditorium, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Concert, Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7. Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30. Meeting, Beacon Club, Room F, 7:30.

English Folk Dance Society: Country Dance Party, auspices Boston Branch; gymnasium, Teachers' College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues, 8.

Lowell Institute: Fifth in series of lectures on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Prof. Bruce C. Hopper; "The Economic Side; (B) Centralized Economic Control; State Planning; Methods of Financing the Socialistic Transformation"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Home Club, East Boston: Local problems meeting; speakers: Arthur W. Hill, Manager, East Boston School Center, on "What Is Being Done in the Community"; speaker from Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, on "Conditions at This Time—Unemployment"; Ralph Maughan of Colonial Airport Service on "East Boston Airport, and What Has Been Accomplished There"; vocal selections by quartet; clubhouse.

New England Division, National Electric Light Association: Educational meeting; speakers: Arthur J. Sweet, commercial engineer, Westinghouse Lamp Company, on "What Price Street Lighting"; A. B. Halvorson, consulting engineer of General Electric Company, Lynn, on "1931 Code and Street Lighting Technique"; Hotel Statler, 8. (Public invited.)

Traffic Club of New England: Dinner meeting; address, "Criminology," by District Attorney William J. Foley; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Business and Professional Women's Club: Meeting with entertainment; Dr. A. Warren Stearns, speaker; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 6:30.

Canadian Club of Boston: Auxiliary meeting; address, "Personalities of the New Orient," by Sunder Joshi; George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Music

Paine Hall, Cambridge—Steuart Wilson, tenor, 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Justin Sandridge, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.
Tremont—"A Month in the Country," 8:15.
Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Repertory—"Dich Hab' Ich Geliebt" (film), 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Algonquin Club: Fifth in series of lectures on "Your Home," auspices Children's Friend Society: "How to Collect a Library and Make Books Without Money," by Mrs. Katherine Osborne, director, Boston Students' Union, Commonwealth Avenue, 11.

Mechanics Building: Boston Auto Show, 10 to 10:30, through Jan. 24.

Harvard University: Astronomical Colloquium: I. "Secular Parallaxes (with notes on the Plan of Selected Areas)," by B. J. Bok; II. "Color Indices in Globular Clusters," by F. D. Miller; College Observatory, Building A, 4:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Print Galleries, Miss Schacht, 11.

West Roxbury Community: Third lecture on "Period Furniture," Library Hall, 10:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions, Boston Society of Architects, through Jan. 25; eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century, Mediterranean embroideries, through Jan. 31.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest, Nineteenth Century water colors, Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Copley Galleries, 658 Boylston Street—Exhibition of etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31. Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by André Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 128 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Through Jan. 24. Paintings of the South Sea Islands by Oscar Lassonde. Through Jan. 17.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 314 Boylston Street—Work of students at the International Art Center of the Roerich Museum, New York. Through Jan. 24.

Scherpee Studios, 658 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

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Miss BERTHA M. PINNEY
Care of Hair
for Men and Women
Men's Dept. Room 426 — Women's Dept. Room 424
Plantations 3581
171 Westminster St., Howard Bldg.
Providence, R. I.

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Mary Baker Eddy
a Life Size Portrait
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Greeting Cards, Fountain Pens and Pencils.
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Fourth Street at Seventh Avenue
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DINNER $1.60 and $1.00
Dancing 6:30 to 2
FOUR TREES *Closed on Sundays*

WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 West 39th Street
LUNCHEON 60c and 90c
DINNER 90c
Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Rooms for Special Parties.
CLOSED SUNDAYS.

JANE DAVIES RESTAURANT
Luncheon 75c 11:30 to 2:00
Dinner $1.25 5:30 to 8:00
Pies, Cakes, Hot Breads and Ice Cream made in our own kitchen
145 West 55th Street, Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Arrangements can be made for party reservations. Telephone Circle 8815.

Pig and Whistle
In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
170 West 4th St.
(NEAR TRINITY CHURCH)
Luncheon 12 to 2.....90c
Dinner 5:30 to 8.....$1.50
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Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

SHUBERT THEA., 44TH STREET W. OF B'WAY
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
A New Charming Musical Play
MEET MY SISTER

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre
47th, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Billy BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO in THE TRUTH GAME with Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE

The Actor-Managers, Inc., present
RUTH DRAPER
In her Original Character Sketches
PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY
COMEDY THEA. PRICES $1—$3
41st, East of B'way. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Evgs. 8:30 — Sun., Tues., Wed. and Fri.

"Joe Cook is perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. PEnn. 7963
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
326 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

Helen Hayes in Petticoat Influence
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-2670
Evgs. 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
Elizabeth, the Queen
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street, West of 8th Avenue
Evenings 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40
MIDNIGHT
GUILD THEATRE
52nd, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

Laurence Rivers presents
"PHILIP GOES FORTH"
by GEORGE KELLY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40
THE Green Pastures
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes
EVENINGS 8:30
MANSFIELD Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
Mon., Jan. 26—2 Weeks' Engagement
Tickets now on sale at Box Office
9 to 5:30 Prices $2.00 to $7.00

Elgin 3745-6
Nights and Sundays, Hudson 7840
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The moderate charge paid for having your family wash done at this laundry is actually a saving over any known home method in time—in money and in wear-and-tear. For the convenience of those who still believe in doing part of the laundry at home we have six different kinds of family wash service, beginning wth damp wash—each one a step nearer completion and each priced accordingly, so that a housewife may select as much or little assistance as she desires. This is a splendid idea, as our constantly-growing list of regular customers shows. Our newest success is our No. 6 service of completely finished laundry on men's shirts. Phone today or stop any one of our courteous driver-salesmen.
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If you value your furniture have it removed by experts
KENDALS' removals are carried out by men experienced in the handling of valuable furniture and under expert supervision. In the Model Depositories furniture is placed in separate cubicles, pianos arranged in galleries to facilitate periodical inspection, and ample accommodation is made for small packages.
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At any old time of the year
Let bother be done and forget it.
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Schofields
For the Children's Needs
We specialise in the Outfitting of Children, from the Tiny Baby to the Older Girl in her "Teens."
GROWN UPS, too, are given consideration in every detail of "FASHION'S latest whim."
THE HEADROW, LEEDS, ENGLAND

UNIFORM CRIME STATISTICS PLAN SAID TO ADVANCE

Adoption by Maine Expected to Be Followed by Other States

The movement toward uniform methods of collecting criminal statistics in the United States has been speeded by the State of Maine, through adoption of a model form proposed by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, according to Prof. Sam B. Warner, adviser on crime data to the commission.

Massachusetts is now considering the form, he adds, with adoption certain, in the opinion of state officials.

"These steps are a beginning toward adequate information on crime in this country," Professor Warner continues. "Present statistics are almost valueless for comparative purposes, because every town, city and state has its own peculiar standards in collecting and recording data.

"After 18 months of combing police records and criminal court figures published here and abroad, I am driven to the conclusion that the state is the logical unit for collection of criminal data. When every state is using the same methods, we will have something on which to base national surveys. At present, statistics prove nothing.

"Queer, fantastic contradictions come out in data I have gathered. New York City reports more convictions for some crimes than are on the books as having been committed. Cities like Newark and Jersey City, N. J., across the river from each other and similar in many respects, appear to be poles apart in the number of burglaries and robberies committed. Common sense tells us this is not the case.

"Such contradictions in criminal statistics are not confined to this country. Liverpool and Glasgow are world ports under similar police methods, yet, according to official records, no robberies were known to the police in Glasgow, compared with 240 per 100,000 population in Liverpool during one year I studied.

"This difference is not in fact, but in figures. Technical terms used for such a simple thing as robbery may appear to wipe it off the books, by including it in some other classification.

"The way out is for each state to set up a central agency for clearance of crime data. Cities and towns cannot do this. The Federal Government cannot without state centers from which to draw information. Our peak court load is in state courts. The state is therefore in best position to compile data.

"In view of the present flimsiness of criminal statistics, it is hard to arrive at conclusions. The longer I work in this field, the more at sea I become. I strongly urge the motto on those gathering crime data—'Correct statistics or none at all.'"

HUMAN MOTIVES NOT ARMAMENT, HELD WAR CAUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

navy or armament in the now obsolete sense. Is it reasonable for such a people to urge limitation of maintained armament upon other peoples, largely lacking in capacity to replace it in the event of war, except by outside purchase, when on our part we have no thought of limiting our own titanic war-making capacity in an industrial sense?"

Some Fearful of Pacts

"I cannot understand," he said, "why some nations are so fearful of conferences and consultative pacts. These agencies belong to the present age and are the best means we can take sometimes to settle many problems which appear almost unsolvable. You can accomplish by intimate contact in a short time what many pages of documentary form cannot accomplish over longer periods."

"I can see no hope for everlasting peace," he concluded, "until humanity has changed entirely its nature. The fundamental factors at the bottom of all wars are ignorance, selfishness, fear and intolerance. So long as these are imbedded in the nature of man I can see no absolute cure for war.

"That we can prolong peace; that we may avoid certain wars; that we can adjust many difficulties leading to war, is all possible; but when grim necessity grips at a nation or a people, when fear stalks through the streets of their cities, when class ignorance prevents people from knowing even themselves, much less knowing the world; when selfishness stretches an eager hand to take for itself more than is its just due; when intolerance disregards the wishes of the majority in the endeavor to force its own will; when lawlessness stalks through the land, what hope is there for everlasting peace? It is the height of absurdity to talk of it. Individual man must cure his own faults first, for the nation is merely the collection of those individuals who agree to serve under the same banner and under the same laws. The individual must learn to put service above self and when his motto is 'How much can I give to life?' instead of 'How much can I get out of life?' then there will be a far better hope for the peace of the world than exists today."

For the last 100 years no war has been caused by armament, declared Admiral Bristol, adding, "The policy of our navy is not and never has been to develop the navy in aggression against any other nation, but to produce a fleet which, if war became necessary, could fight for a square deal and against injustice, and would have a fair chance against any enemy. If our country develops such a fleet and so conducts her political, economic, social and religious relations with others as to develop a feeling of good will and mutual respect, there will be the best chance of preservation of peace, and limitation and reduction of naval armaments will come as a natural result."

Señor de Madariaga reviewed some of the questions likely to disturb international relations. Mr. Warner declared that neither at Washington nor Geneva has there been a real approach to the solution of the dilemma of aircraft development as a menace to the success of efforts for disarmament agreements, since "in the air it becomes difficult, to the point of impossibility, to define what is to be limited or disarmed."

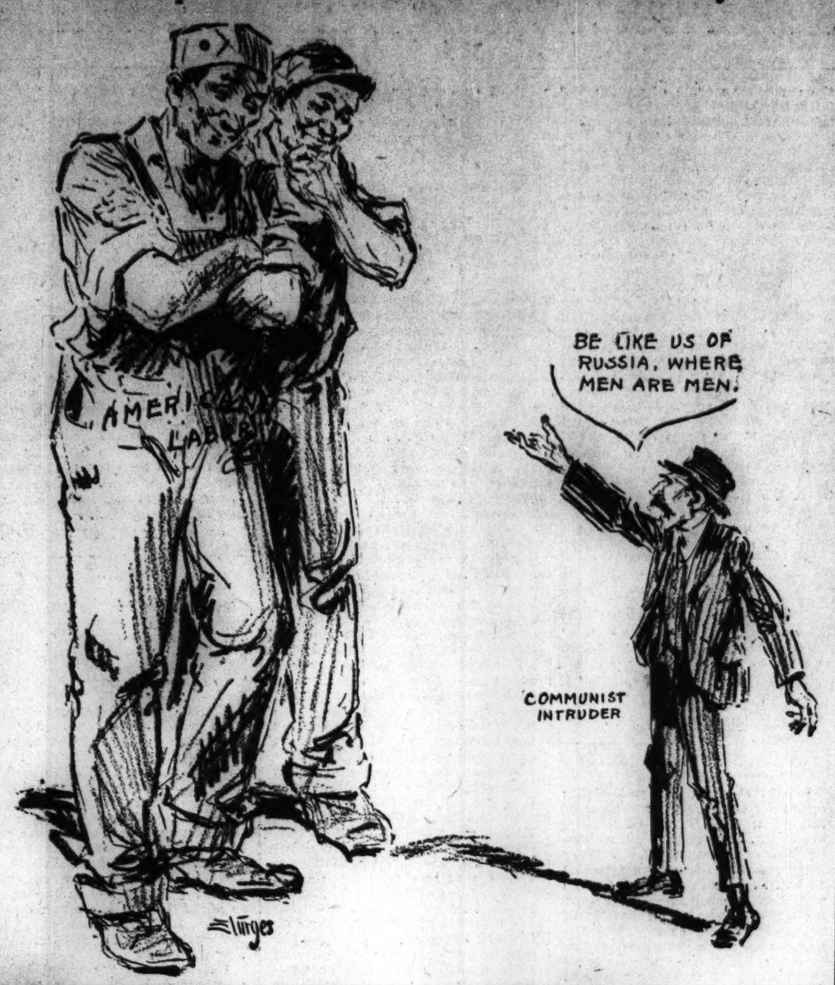
In a session devoted to problems of "security," Paul U. Kellogg, editor, told the women that security should begin at home with measures to ameliorate business depression and mass unemployment.

Miss Jane Addams said: "We have apparently our own way of abolishing a public evil. It may be good or it may be bad, but it is at least the characteristic American method, England abolished her slaves in 1832 through a gradual control of the slave trade. More than 30 years later the United States freed her slaves by proclamation. England is dealing with many devices looking toward prohibition of the use of alcohol as a beverage. We put ours in the Constitution in an attempt to secure it at once.

"England joined the League of Nations and the World Court. We hold off, but signed the Kellogg-Briand pact which declared war between ourselves and other signatories as illegal. If this is our way, let us at least live up to it and not be impatient if it does not work all at once."

The delegates adopted unanimously and without discussion a resolution asking the United States Senate to vote adherence to the World Court in the present session of Congress.

Perhaps He Hasn't Been in Russia Recently



SENATE REJECTS HOOVER'S POLICY ON RELIEF FUND

(Continued from Page 1)

the President and to discredit the Administration.

"I don't care what is said against me, but if there is anything more pitiful than the spectacle of the Administration not doing anything to relieve distress for months and then when something is attempted, to charge politics, I don't know what it is."

In the House the situation is openly uncertain. Republican leaders there, usually solidly behind the President, are openly divided. Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, and Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, admit that it is questionable whether the Chamber can be kept in line on the issue.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, and William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, are confident, however, that the President will be upheld.

There will be no attempt to prevent a vote on the Senate amendment, Mr. Longworth declared. He said that such a course would only prolong the controversy. He was hopeful that it could be sent to conference, where a compromise could be worked out.

Preceding the final vote on the $25,000,000 amendment in the Senate, Mr. Reed obtained a roll call on an amendment to it that he proposed to the effect that the fund be made available only if by Feb. 9 the Red Cross had failed to obtain the $10,000,000 it is seeking. This was rejected 53 to 30.

Actually the only new development arising out of the Senate's action is that it is becoming generally accepted in the capital that a special session is unavoidable. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, during the course of the debate declared that Congress would be in session another four months.

Meanwhile, the Senate Committee on Agriculture reported favorably today on a further drought relief measure making available 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for relief organizations.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, was author of the original resolution which the committee amended to protect the revolving fund of the Federal Farm Board.

The Red Cross or any other recognized relief organization would have authority to draw on the Federal Farm Board for any amount of wheat it might desire, provided that the total does not exceed 20,000,000 bushels. The Treasury is directed to reimburse the revolving fund of the farm board to the average value for these withdrawals from the board's wheat surplus.

As now worded, the bill is a concession to Alexander Legge, head of the farm board, who opposed the original provision of the bill giving the wheat outright, and urged that the revolving fund be kept intact.

Unjust Delinquency Charges Protested

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 20—A warning to parents that he would proceed against them if he found that they unjustly charged their children with delinquency, was sounded by Judge William H. Smathers of the Atlantic County Juvenile Court, Saturday.

"I am more convinced each time I preside in this court," he said, "that most of the charges against these children arise from the desire of parents to let the county or State care for them. Instead of prosecuting these boys and girls as juvenile delinquents, I think it would be thoroughly proper, in most cases, to prosecute the parents for criminal neglect of their children.

"I am, therefore, recommending that the prosecutor, in probing charges of juvenile delinquency, investigate the parents. If developments warrant, I want these parents, anxious to place their children in correctional institutions, prosecuted for criminal neglect."

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE FUND IS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday approved a bill to authorize expenditure of $400,000 on the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.

The committee voted unanimously to report the bill which provides for one aircraft carrier; one flying deck cruiser with six-inch guns; one six-inch gun cruiser, and four submarines. An amendment, recommended by the Navy Department, to appropriate $3,000,000 for experimentation with Diesel engines also was approved. The sum would allow the construction of an additional wing at the college, the first enlargement since 1874 except an addition to the library.

COTTON SPINNING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during December at 76.1 per cent capacity on a single-shift basis, compared with 80.1 per cent in November, last, and 88.2 per cent in December, a year ago.

Lindbergh Adds France's Highest 'Foreign' Honor to His Collection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—To the array of medals already bestowed upon Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in recognition of his flight to Paris and his other achievements in aviation was added yesterday the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor of France, highest honor that nation can bestow upon a citizen of another country.

"His visit to France," declared Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, before a notable gathering at the Embassy, "was to us a challenge, but it was also a lesson. His success was not the triumph of rashness and of blind daring; it was the well-deserved prize of infinite painstaking. Never does the laurel of victory set better than on a cool head."

A hand shake, and the Colonel characteristically responded, "Mr. Ambassador, I want to express my very great thanks to you and the Government of France for this great honor."

M. Claudel spoke first in French and then in English—in part as follows: "Youth, simplicity, lone-hearted boldness, and more than anything else, a spirit of individual endeavor, all these features of your person and of your great act contributed to make you dear to a nation of individualists, who appreciate nothing more than the 'coup de genie', than the sudden leap out of the dark and slow crowd of a full-fledged hero of the adventure and of the ether.

"Joy was great in France, but everywhere from Paris to our humblest villages another name was mixed with their names, an unforgotten name, the name of the great pathfinder who sealed with his seal the contract of man for the mastery of a new ocean and of a new element, the name of Lindbergh.

"Lindbergh was great because he not only showed us what could be done by a lone eagle, but because he found a new path between two continents. And the voyage of our two countrymen is epoch-making for the same reason, because it was prepared with the same infinite care, with an accurate account being taken of the winds, of the weather, of all meteorological circumstances. It was a success because Costes and Bellonte had in their hands an accurate map of the weather for 36 hours, just as a sailor has in his hands an accurate map of a difficult sea.

"The Government of the French Republic has justly thought that in that victory, Lindbergh had an equal part and he has an equal right to our gratitude."

South Carolina Requires 'Learn to Drive' Permit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLMBIA, S. C.—The State Highway Department plans to issue special permits to persons learning to drive an automobile in South Carolina to conform to the driver's license examination law which has been in effect since Jan. 1, making it illegal to operate a motor vehicle without such a license.

"Learners will be issued a learner's permit," explained W. V. Sutherland, director of the motor vehicle division. "Most every child of 12 years or older knew how to drive a car before the driver's license law took effect. Consequently we expect very few applications for learner's permits for some years to come."

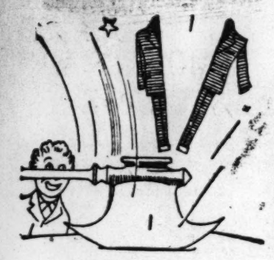
Each learner's permit will grant the holder permission to practice driving on some uncongested highway, provided some capable person holding a regular driver's license accompanies him.

Film Board Named by Presbyterians

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (AP)—Appointment of a committee to investigate certain advertising and programs of motion picture theaters was announced today at the office of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. The committee, authorized by the last general assembly and named by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Thomson Kerr, Pittsburgh, moderator, is as follows:

The Rev. Dr. Robert W. Frank, Presbyterian theological seminary, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Mrs. W. E. Lingelbach, Philadelphia; Miss Mary Helen Marks, dean of Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Dr. Park Hays Miller, Philadelphia.

The investigation originated with the Presbytery of Pittsburgh. The overture from that Presbytery declared that "the portrayal of vulgarity, indecency and the technique of crime are so prominent in the advertising and programs of the modern motion picture theaters as to constitute, as we believe, a menace to national morality."



SUIT SALE!

16569 Men's Suit prices get the axe this A. M.!

From first to last, the suits are all from our regular stock! Finest imported and domestic fabrics included!

Here they go, all at once, at two bargain prices.

1466 were $85
494 were $80
2139 were $75
1456 were $70
4154 were $65
2423 were $60

$45 now!

1588 were $55
1625 were $50
1224 were $45

$35 now!

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Broadway at Liberty — Broadway at Warren — Broadway at 13th St.
Herald Sq. at 35th St. — New York City — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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Boston, Massachusetts

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PERMANENT STEAM WAVE
Long hair and long bob $6.00 Guaranteed 6 Months $5.00

No electricity used.
Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show.
THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF without added expense of finger waving
Super Curline TRADE MARK
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Phone Murray Hill 6557-8. Appointments taken until 7 P. M. Thursday evenings only.

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Commission Finds Dry Law Has Worked Many Benefits, Although It Got Poor Start

(Continued from Page 1)

Anderson, Judge Kenyon and Mr. Lemann, are given in great detail.

Although improvement has been shown, the general conclusions of the commission are that there is yet "no adequate observance or enforcement" and that "the present organization for enforcement is still inadequate." To attempt to meet this situation the commission recommends that larger appropriations for enforcement should be made and that certain improvements in organization and procedure, which are detailed fully later, should be carried at once into effect.

It is at this point of the "conclusions and recommendations" that the first intimation is given of the division existing within the commission membership. The tenth paragraph states that "some of the commission are not convinced" that prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment "is unenforceable" and recommend further trial, followed by revision if improvement is not shown; "others of the commission," the statement goes on, are convinced that prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment is unenforceable "and that the amendment should be immediately revised."

The "revision" as mentioned above that all 10 of the group agree should be made, if it is finally decided to make any revision, is one to give Congress power to "regulate or to prohibit the manufacture, traffic in or transportation" of intoxicating liquors. It is argued by some of the commissioners in their individual statements that this revision would make the dry law "flexible" rather than maintain it in its present "rigid" form of absolute prohibition.

The Specific Recommendations

The specific recommendations for reorganization of the enforcement procedure include such proposals as a new system in giving medical permits, fixing alcoholic content for cider and fruit juices; increasing enforcement personnel; giving access to premises and records of all wholesale and retail dealers; and banning independent denaturing plants. The commission opposes further latitude for federal searches and seizures. It renews all its recommendations made in the preliminary report of Mr. Wickersham to William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, May 23, 1930.

The proposal for the introduction of the modified form of the Bratt system, used in Sweden, is sponsored by Mr. Anderson, who studied the plan in Sweden last summer. It provides for a national liquor control board with power of supervision over the liquor traffic like that of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads. The traffic itself would be handled by a private company rigidly restricted, with a national monopoly.

States which voted to continue absolute prohibition could do so; those desiring to utilize the proposed company would establish state commissions, and set up retail stores to handle the company's products. Liquor would be delivered to individuals only through permit books, and violation of the law would bring forfeiture of the individual book. Liquor advertising would be forbidden; profits of the company would be restricted and excess profit would go to the State. Each state could control operations of the company within its boundaries as it desired.

Anderson Plan Leads

With four members directly sponsoring this system, two others advocating it as an alternative if enforcement does not shortly improve, and others urging some sort of revision, without specifically mentioning this proposal, Mr. Anderson's plan is unquestionably the outstanding novel feature produced by the most sweeping and careful survey of prohibition conditions ever made in the history of the dry law.

The factual portion of the report takes three pages merely to list the extensive sources and investigations from which the conclusions of the commission have been taken. Chief of the investigators have been Henry S. Dennison and Albert E. Sawyer.

Of the report, Mr. Wickersham, the chairman, says that he has signed it, although, as is "probably inevitable when 11 people endeavor to agree upon a contentious subject, it is more or less of a compromise of varying opinions."

He says he believes that it states facts accurately. Summarizing his own views, he states:

"I am not convinced that the present system may not be the best obtainable."

Of the alternatives he, like many others, feels the Swedish system is superior, but, unlike the others, he sees grave difficulties in the way of applying it to American conditions.

Factual Findings Prove Benefits of Prohibition Are of Priceless Value

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—The closing of the old-time saloon has been the transcendent achievement of prohibition, the section of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement devoted to a factual survey declares.

After a decade of prohibition, public opinion practically everywhere would sustain keeping the saloon closed as a permanent achievement for good order, good working conditions, good morals and improved domestic life, the statement continues.

The factual survey embraces about one-half of the total of 286 pages of the commission's report. It runs more than 40,000 words, and represents the most comprehensive summary of prohibition conditions ever brought together. It is upon these statements of fact that the members of the commission base their conclusions, which are presented elsewhere.

In spite of present widespread drinking among certain classes, corruption, the bad start in enforcement, strain on the courts, and the unfavorable state of public opinion toward enforcement—all thoroughly described with causes and results in this part of the report,—certain economic and social benefits from the closing of the old-time saloon are said to stand out. The conservation of these should be the basis of any liquor control, the commission declares

Benefits Are Many

Industrial benefits of which the commission found "objective and reasonably trustworthy proof include increased production, increased efficiency of labor, elimination of 'blue Mondays' and decrease in industrial accidents, increase in savings and decrease in demands upon charities and social agencies."

There is strong and convincing evidence supporting the view of the greater number of large employers that a notable increase in production, consequent upon increased efficiency of labor and elimination of chronic absence of great numbers of workers after Sundays and holidays, is directly attributable to doing away with saloons, the commission says.

While one group of leaders in organized labor who appeared before the commission contended that this increased efficiency of personnel, results of industrial engineering, improved management, etc., the commission with all deductions is satisfied "that a real and significant gain following national prohibition has been established."

As to a decrease in industrial accidents, it was impossible to clearly establish anything. "Better hours, better factory organization and methods, improved machinery, safety devices, the activity of insurers, and more systematic inspection have made it impossible to compare with any assurance the statistics of the decade of the present century with those of today," the commission says.

Much Benefit to Labor

"Looking over the decade of prohibition, the most that may be said with assurance is that there has been a real and far-reaching improvement in the efficiency of labor, especially in the mechanical industries," the report says. "Even if we concede the contention of some labor leaders that in the last few years there has begun to be an increase in drinking among workers, an improvement remains. In an industrial country, in an industrial age, this established fact must be of great weight."

Social workers generally agree that there has been distinct improvement in standards of living among those with whom such workers come in contact, which must be attributed to prohibition, the commission says. Here also, it explains, deduction must be made for the economic conditions in the decade following the war, for the tendency of women members of the household to work for wages and for the general diffusion of improved means of recreation.

Other social benefits are not so clear, the commission states.

What may be said with reasonable assurance is that there has been a real and substantial improvement in the life of those with whom social workers come in contact, the report concludes.

To Credit of Prohibition

The commission in its factual report puts the above findings on the credit side of prohibition. But this is only one side of the picture and the group of investigators put a serious picture of enforcement difficulties unflinchingly before the public.

The commission has a mass of information before it, it states, indicating the general prevalence of drinking by certain classes and in certain places varying in different parts of the country, and even to some extent from year to year.

"It is evident that, taking the country as a whole, people of wealth, business and professional men and their families, and perhaps, the higher paid working men and their families, are drinking in large numbers in quite frank disregard of the declared policy of the National Prohibition Act," the report states.

Illicit manufacture has stimulated production of materials which are beyond the reach of regulation under the National Prohibition Act, yet are used largely or even chiefly in unlawful manufacture, the commission finds. The enormous growth in the production of corn sugar, it terms particularly serious.

Not Reaching the Sources

"Enforcement," the commission states "is not reaching the sources of production and distribution so as materially to affect the supply." A fair index of the effectiveness of enforcement is furnished by prices at which liquor may be had in different localities, the commission believes.

"There is significantly uniform evidence . . . that whisky of good quality is obtainable substantially everywhere at prices not extravagant for persons of means. It is true many cannot afford these prices and for them a large amount of cheap, poor grade or even poisonous, liquor is constantly produced and is in general circulation."

The commission confirms the belief that the cities are the chief centers of nonenforcement. "A failure of enforcement in the cities is a failure in the major part of the land in population and influence," it points out. The internal policing of the states necessary to the proper enforcement of such a law as this can only be accomplished with the active coöperation of the local police force and can best be enforced by the local agencies alone where they are free from corrupt and political influences, the report states.

The National Prohibition Act got away to a bad start, which has affected enforcement ever since, the commission declares. This bad start is attributed to these causes:

The fact that the amendment was submitted and ratified during a great war.

The magnitude of the task was not appreciated.

Lack of experience of federal enforcement of a law of this sort.

Attempt to enforce the National Prohibition Act as something on another plane from the law generally.

Constant changes in the statute and in the enforcing organization also had an unfortunate effect.

Lack of administrative technique in connection with the tribunals set up under the law.

Lack of coördination of the several federal agencies concerned in enforcement meant failure of coöperation until a few years ago.

Enforcement was relief on, in and of itself without any reinforcing activities to promote observance.

Practical interference with enforcement has decreased, "but as our institutions are organized and conducted, it will always be a menace to effectual enforcement," according to the report.

While a considerable part of the public were irritated at a constitutional "don't" in a matter where they saw no moral question, resentment of others grew out of incidents of enforcement, the commission says, pointing out that "any program of improvement should seek to obviate or at least reduce to a minimum these causes of resentment and irritation."

Federal enforcement, the report states, has been steadily improving in this respect. "If state enforcement agencies in many jurisdictions could be similarly improved," it adds, "the effect ought to be seen presently in a more favorable public opinion."

Courts Ill-Adapted to Task

The federal organization of courts and of prosecution were ill adapted to the task imposed on them by the National Prohibition Act, and serious difficulties still exist, the commission points out.

The provision of the National Prohibition Act relating to the manufacturing of non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices in the home is characterized by the commission as "inviting an evasion" and "a source of mischief." The "bad or potentially bad" features of the present situation could, and ought to be, eliminated, it says, by the simple process of making the provision in this respect uniform with those of the rest of the act.

In view of the economic unification of the country, the commission judges that it is impossible to recede wholly from the Eighteenth Amendment.

"A complete remitting of liquor control to the state," it says, "would be likely to result in the present situation in some states, with open saloons in others, with attempts at state control of manufacture and distribution in many others; but with no guarantee that any may be held to the minimum standards which national considerations demand.

"In the industrial and mechanical order of today, liquor control is more imperative than ever. If it is to be effective, the Federal Government must be authorized to do a large part in the program and to do it efficiently. Of course, it is recognized that active coöperation by the state governments always will be required for effective control."

As to the Alternatives

Considering four proposed alternatives to the present system, the commission rejects (1) repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment on the grounds that "it would be a step backward, that it would not conserve the achieved benefits of national prohibition, and that it would be likely to lead to conditions quite as bad as those we are seeking to escape."

Repeal of the National Prohibition Act would amount to nullification of a constitutional provision and would not be honest, it declares. Of the recommendation to go on with the development and improvement of the organization and personnel of federal enforcement and await results, it says:

"More men, more money, and more and better equipment for the enforcing agencies would undoubtedly achieve much but no improvement in machinery will avail without coöperation from the states."

Turning to the fourth plan of revising the Eighteenth Amendment, the commission declares that if revision is to take place the following requirements should be met:

Requirements of Revision

1. It should do away with the "absolute rigidity of the amendment as it stands."
2. It should conserve the benefits of the present system.
3. It should allow of attempts by general or nationally approved local systems of control to do away with the enormous margin of profit which is at the bottom of widespread corruption and general lawlessness.
4. It should allow of allaying the sources of resentment and irritation directly and in accord with the spirit of the law.
5. It should allow of adjustment to local public opinion so as to do away with the strain on courts and prosecuting machinery.
6. It should involve a minimum of interference with the existing system and a possibility of retaining it or returning to it as communities are or become ready for or reconciled to it.

The factual part of the report concludes with the recommendation that the provision for concurrent state and national jurisdiction over enforcement contained in the Eighteenth Amendment be eliminated, since action by the states cannot be compelled and since if the states desire to give enforcement they will do so voluntarily.

Monte M. Lemann, in Minority Report, Favors Complete Repeal of Amendment

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Monte M. Lemann, the only one of the 11 members of the commission not signing the majority report, favors complete repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. His separate report, approximately 6000 words long, states:

"Summarizing, my conclusion is that the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be effectively enforced without the active general support of public opinion and the law enforcement agencies of the states and cities of the nation; that such support does not now exist; and that I cannot find sufficient reason to believe that it can be obtained. I see no alternative but repeal of the amendment."

Mr. Lemann is unequivocal in rejecting any plan for modification such as that of Mr. Anderson, to which certain commissioners give their support. He does not give serious consideration to the question of modification through government control as practiced in Canada and Sweden, he said, "because I think the evils which would flow from any federal dispensary system either through direct government control or through a corporation the net profits of which above a limited extent would inure to the Government, would present governmental difficulties as serious as are encountered in our present system."

The possibility of enforcement breaks down completely, he asserts, when faced by "the ease with which spirits are manufactured in stills both upon a large and a small scale and the facility and extent to which wine and malt liquors may be and are made in and outside of homes."

To the inability of the Federal Government alone to bear the burden of enforcement he adds, "I cannot find any reasonable ground for the expectation that public sentiment, especially in urban districts, can be changed to the extent necessary to bring about the local coöperation required.

"I have reached this conclusion with reluctance," he says, "because I am deeply sensitive to the difficulties in finding any substitute method of controlling the liquor traffic which will avoid the dangers of intemperance, corruption and political abuse found in the regulatory provisions prevailing prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Individual Statements Show Varying Opinions Relative to Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Individual statements were made by each of the members of the commission, including a minority report by Monte M. Lemann, only member of the commission who did not sign the majority report.

These statements follow:

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM

I have signed the report of the commission, although, it is more or less of a compromise of varying opinions. . . . I should have preferred it state more facts, and fewer broad generalizations from unstated facts. . . . I cannot believe that an experiment of such far-reaching and momentous consequence as this of national prohibition should be abandoned after seven years of such imperfect enforcement and only three years of reorganization and effort to repair the mistakes of the earlier period. . . .

I unite with my colleagues in agreement that the Eighteenth Amendment must not be repealed. . . .

The best method thus far suggested is a modification of the Swedish system. Yet I have great doubts if such a system would work in our country. . . .

I am not convinced that the present system may not be the best attainable, and that any substitute for it would not lead to the unrestricted flow of intoxicating liquor, with the attendant evils that in the past always were a blight upon our social organization.

HENRY W. ANDERSON

Revision of the Eighteenth Amendment and substitution of a plan of liquor sale by private companies under federal and state control to take the place of absolute prohibition is recommended by Henry W. Anderson. The Anderson plan is also recommended for consideration by five other commissioners: Loesch, Mackintosh, Pound, Kenyon and McCormick, the last two subject to the condition that the present law should have further trial.

The plan follows the Bratt system in Sweden of a national corporation, privately owned, handling the liquor business, under a federal regulatory body or commission. Under the plan, individual states could vote wet or dry. If dry, they would enforce prohibition within their boundaries, with the Federal Government preventing importation.

Mr. Anderson describes the scheme as "a complete plan of liquor control." His full statement runs to 44 pages of the report. He predicates his "constructive solution of the problem" on the assumption that "the Eighteenth Amendment and the National Prohibition Act have not been and are not being enforced."

"America," he says, "was the only nation of the civilized world which had to invoke the horrors of civil war to rid itself of the blight of human slavery. We allowed emotion and prejudice to obscure thought, and tampered with the situation by evasion and compromise, with tragic results. We are doing the same today."

He would revise the Eighteenth Amendment to give Congress power to regulate the liquor traffic. Having done this Congress would organize a "bipartisan national commission on liquor control" with powers over the liquor traffic "fully as complete as those of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads."

Congress should then set up a "national corporation" to handle the traffic, all the stock of which should be privately owned. A return on investment of between 5 and 7 per cent is advised. The corporation could sell only to local corporations set up in separate states. No state need adopt the system that state agencies would regulate hours and sales. Employees would give surety bonds. No liquor advertisements would be permitted.

Sales would be limited to persons holding license books. Granting of these books would be regulated by the states and violation of law would mean forfeiture of the books.

"Excess revenues," Mr. Anderson says, "which now go entirely to the lawless and criminal classes, would undoubtedly be very large." They would be taken by the states.

Mr. Anderson says: "Every principle and feature of this plan, except as to the specific use of excess profits, is now in operation, either in the present system of government regulation of railroads or in the Federal Reserve Bank system, or in both."

"The plan proposed is sound in principle and practical in operation. . . . It is adapted to our system of government and to social and economic conditions in America. . . . If adopted it should remove this vexing problem from our political life, and result in its constructive solution.

"We must not lose what has been gained by the abolition of the saloon. We can neither ignore the appalling conditions which this commision has found to exist, and to be steadily growing worse, nor submit to their continuance. The time has arrived when in the interest of our country we should lay aside theories and emotions, free our minds from the blinding influence of prejudice and meet the problem as it exists."

ROSCOE POUND

As I interpret the evidence before us, it establishes certain definite economic and social gains following national prohibition, but it establishes quite as clearly that these gains have come from closing saloons rather than from the more ambitious program of complete and immediate universal total abstinence to be enforced concurrently by nation and state. Thus the task is to conserve the gains while finding out how to eliminate the abuses and bad results which have developed in the past decade. . . .

While making enforcement as effective as we may, so long as the amendment as it is remains the supreme law of the land, we should be at work to enable the fundamental difficulties to be reached. This, it seems clear, can only be done by a revision of the amendment. . . .

The amendment and the National Prohibition Act, enacted in an era of enthusiasm, enforced in a decade of prosperity, backed by an exceptional machinery for special enforcement, both federal and state, and guarded by strong organizations urging action and jealously watching for lack of zeal or want of efficiency seem to me to have had the best chance they are likely to have of showing what they can achieve.

My fear is that obstinate attempt to maintain them at all hazards as they are will give impetus to a reaction in which the gains will be lost.

Federal control of what had become a nation-wide traffic and abolition of the saloon are great steps forward which should be maintained. . . .

Mr. Anderson has proposed a well thought out plan, based on study of systems of liquor control and their operation. . . . This or some like plan for adapting national control to local conditions may well be the next forward step.

(Signed) Roscoe Pound.

FRANK J. LOESCH

On the evidence before the commission, together with my experience as a prosecuting officer and from personal observation, I have come to the conclusion that effective national enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in its present form is unattainable; therefore, steps should be taken immediately to revise the amendment.

The revision should give to Congress the power to legislate upon the entire subject of the liquor traffic. . . . Even if it were a possibility of accomplishment in the near future it would be unwise to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Such repeal would cause the instant return of the open saloon in all states not having state-wide prohibition. . . .

Of the suggestions put before us the most carefully thought out is that proposed in the memorandum of Mr. Anderson.

(Signed) Frank J. Loesch.

PAUL J. McCORMICK

The outstanding achievement of the Eighteenth Amendment has been the abolition of the legalized open saloon in the United States. . . . I am unable to find that there has been any further general moral improvement shown. . . . Nevertheless, the gain should not be jeopardized until it has been demonstrated after the fairest possible trial that the experiment is completed and has proven to be a failure. . . .

The plan developed by Mr. Anderson seems to me to be the best (alternative), and if after further trial prohibition is not enforceable, I should favor serious consideration of this system. . . .

The states favoring prohibition should be protected against wet commonwealths. . . .

A solution of this vexatious problem would be accelerated by ascertaining the majority sentiment of our citizenry upon the desirability of prohibition as a national policy. . .

[Note: Mr. McCormick favors a referendum of the entire prohibition question to the people, as provided in Article V of the Constitution.]

I am not convinced by the evidence that the experiment has had a fair trial under the most auspicious conditions, and I believe an opportunity should now be given to the Congress and the administrative agencies to immediately give it such trial. . . . One year would be a reasonable time to indubitably conclude whether or not the Eighteenth Amendment can be properly enforced as a national mandate.

(Signed) Paul J. McCormick.

ADA L. COMSTOCK

The material which has been brought before the commission has convinced me that adequate enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the National Prohibition Act is impossible without the support of a much larger proportion of our population than it now commands.

Moreover, the conditions which exist today in respect to enforcement and which, in my opinion, can be modified only slightly by improvements in administration, tend to undermine not only respect for law but more fundamental conceptions of personal integrity and decency.

For these reasons, I am one of the members of the commission who favor an immediate attempt at change. As I still hope that federal regulation of the liquor traffic may prove more effective than that of the states, I favor revision of the amendment rather than its repeal.

(Signed) Ada L. Comstock.

KENNETH MACKINTOSH

Civilization will not allow this nation to end the long attempt to control the use of alcoholic beverages. . . .

If a general public sentiment can be aroused throughout the nation for prohibition the law can be enforced as well as any other police law. . . .

But if unattainable, nullification cannot be tolerated, if we are to continue to have constitutional government. Such a condition means not government, but chaos.

If such further effort is not productive of reasonable enforcement and observance, and private and state coöperation, the revision of the Eighteenth Amendment should take the form of making it more flexible. . . .

Mr. Anderson has presented in his statement a plan for control . . . which seems to meet the necessities of the situation more adequately than any other that has been so far suggested. . . .

Take the private profit away from the criminals. . . .

The Eighteenth Amendment marked a long step forward. It is now time to take the next step in the same direction. . . .

The alternative to progress can only be nullification. . . .

(Signed) Kenneth Mackintosh.

NEWTON D. BAKER

In my opinion the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed and the whole question of policy and enforcement with regard to intoxicating liquors remitted to the states.

If, for practical reasons, immediate repeal be thought unattainable, a submission of the amendment suggested in the report of the commission would test the present sentiment of the country, and if the amendment were adopted, would accomplish the double result of removing an arbitrary and inflexible police regulation from the Constitution, where it seems to me it should never have been put, and of giving Congress the power to adapt federal legislation on the subject, from time to time, to the realities of the situation as they may develop.

I have signed the report of the commission because it is a fair finding of the facts disclosed to us by such evidence as was available, and because it is clear that so long as the Constitution and law remain as they now are, the recommendations of the report should be carried out to aid the Executive, charged with the duty of enforcement.

The efforts now being made to enforce the law are sincere and intelligent, and aided and supplemented as recommended in the report, higher degree of effectiveness will be certain to follow, but in my opinion the problem is insoluble so long as it is permitted to require a nation-wide federal enforcement of a police regulation, at variance with the settled habits and beliefs of so large a part of our people.

(Signed) Newton D. Baker.

WILLIAM I. GRUBB

I am one of the members of the commission, who believe that prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment is entitled to a further trial before a revision or repeal of the Amendment is recommended. . . .

So long as improvement continues, the experiment cannot be considered completed, and should not be abandoned. . . .

No satisfactory substitute for prohibition under the Amendment has yet been presented or shown to exist. . . .

An abandonment of prohibition and a return to regulated private operation would be a step backward in the evolution of the liquor question, and one that should not be taken until all hope of a reasonable enforcement and observance of prohibition under the Amendment and the enforcement laws had disappeared. . . .

(Signed) W. I. Grubb.

JUDGE WILLIAM S. KENYON

If prohibition cannot be successfully enforced, I should favor a trial of the system proposed by Commissioner Anderson in his report—which could only be after some modification of the Eighteenth Amendment—putting the matter in the hands of Congress.

It seems to me, in fairness to a great social and economic experiment, that the enforceability of the prohibition laws should have further trial under the new organization in the Department of Justice; that if, after such reasonable trial it is demonstrated they cannot be enforced any better than they have been in the past, the modification of the Eighteenth Amendment suggested by the commission should be brought about and the power placed in Congress to deal fully with the subject; that in the meantime, the feeling of the people on the subject should be registered by a referendum on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in the manner suggested herein.

Judge Kenyon, one of the strong drys on the commission, reaches this conclusion at the end of over 12,000 words of argument based on the premise "that at least up to the formation of a bureau of prohibition in the Department of Justice, the enforceability of the prohibition laws had never been subjected to any fair and convincing test." The dry law has produced tremendous economic and social improvements, he states, citing testimony before the commission to prove his point. He deplores the secrecy of the commission and devotes more than three-quarters of his long statement to illustrations of beneficial results from the law.

Calling upon the "calm judgment of the American people" to face the situation as it now exists, Judge Kenyon says the Eighteenth Amendment probably cannot be repealed. "The other alternatives are enforcement, modification, or nullification." And it would be better, he thinks, to modify than to nullify.

He would first, therefore, have the country give the prohibition law a fair trial under its new administration. To accomplish this, he agrees with other members of the commission that the Federal Government alone is powerless without the help of the states.

Local officials in many cases, he admits, are not at present giving this essential coöperation. "The present situation as to prohibition in large cities," he says, "is intolerable and presents a serious question to the thinking people of the nation. . . . The seeds of national trouble are implanted therein, and thoughtful citizens may well give pause and meditate thereon."

He further expressed the opinion that continued enforcement of the prohibition laws should depend on the results of a national referendum on the subject.

If enforcement, after a fair trial, should fail to remedy the condition in the cities which amounts to practical nullification, Judge Kenyon recommended turning to some form of nullification, although he pointed out that advocates of repeal offer no feasible substitute program.

Of Mr. Anderson's report on the Bratt system as used in Sweden, he says, "It is based on a paternalism which is rather odious to citizens of this republic. It is to be carefully studied, however, if any change is to be made."

'Res Ipsa Loquitor,' Mr. Wickersham Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Jan. 20

MR. WICKERSHAM'S only comment on the dry law report today was in Latin.

"My only statement is a phrase from the common law which is applicable at present," said the chairman of the commission with a smile. "It is, 'Res ipsa loquitor.'"

"And what does that mean?" asked the interviewer.

"'It speaks for itself.'"

Hoover Stands Firm Against Repeal in Supporting Report of Commission

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, the benefits, and the abuses under the prohibition laws, both before and since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. I am transmitting their report immediately. Reports upon the enforcement of other criminal laws will follow.

"The commission considers that the condition of enforcement of the prohibition laws in the country as a whole are unsatisfactory, but it reports that the federal participation in enforcement has shown continued improvement since and as a consequence of the Act of Congress of 1927 placing prohibition officers under Civil Service, and the Act of 1930 transferring prohibition enforcement from the Treasury to the Department of Justice, and it outlines further possible improvement.

"It calls attention to the urgency of obedience to law by our citizens and to the imperative necessity for greater assumption and performance by state and local governments of their share of responsibilities under the "concurrent enforcement" provision of the Constitution if enforcement is to be successful.

"It recommends that further and more effective efforts be made to enforce the laws.

"It makes recommendations as to federal administrative methods and certain secondary legislation for further increase of personnel, new classification of offenses, relief of the courts, and amendments to the National Prohibition Act clarifying the law and eliminating irritations which arise under it. Some of these recommendations have been enacted by the Congress, or are already in course of legislation. I commend these suggestions to the attention of the Congress at an appropriate time.

Not for Repeal

"The commission, by a large majority, does not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a method of cure for the inherent abuses of the liquor traffic.

"I am in accord with this view.

"I am in unity with the spirit of the report in seeking constructive steps to advance the national ideal of eradication of the social and economic and political evils of this traffic, to preserve the gains which have been made, and to eliminate the abuses which exist, at the same time facing with an open mind the difficulties which have arisen under this experiment.

"I do, however, see serious objections to, and therefore must not be understood as recommending, the commission's proposed revision of the Eighteenth Amendment, which is suggested by them for possible consideration at some future time if the continued effort at enforcement should not prove successful. My own duty and that of all executive officials is clear—to enforce the law with all the means at our disposal without equivocation or reservation.

"The report is the result of a thorough and comprehensive study of the situation by a representative and authoritative group. It clearly recognizes the gains which have been made and is resolute that those gains shall be preserved. There are necessarily differences in views among its members. It is a temperate and judicial presentation. It should stimulate the clarification of public mind and the advancement of public thought.

(Signed) "Herbert Hoover."

Clark Ruling Brief Goes to High Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Counsel supporting the decision of Judge William Clark of New Jersey, holding the prohibition amendment invalid, today filed in the Supreme Court an exhaustive brief to be used tomorrow in presenting their oral argument.

The brief contended Congress does not have discretion in submitting proposed constitutional amendments to either state legislatures or conventions for ratification, but is controlled in deciding whether legislatures or conventions must ratify by the nature of the amendment.

Insisting that the people alone could grant the power conferred upon the Government by the Eighteenth Amendment, counsel asserted it should have been submitted to state conventions for ratification, instead of to state legislatures.

Interpreting the records of the convention adopting the Constitution, counsel reached the conclusion that it was never intended "to make legislatures competent to grant to the United States new and direct powers of government over the people or their rights, or to enable Congress to choose the legislatures as agents for that purpose."

ITALIAN CRUISERS REVIEWED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 19 (By U. P.)—President Vargas and Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian Air Minister, reviewed the Italian cruisers in Botafogo Bay yesterday.

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GREAT LITERACY STRIDES MADE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Education Progress of the Past 10 Years Is Told by Dean O. F. Crow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — South Carolina has made more progress in education during the last 10 years than in any decade in its history, declared Dean O. F. Crow of the department of education of the University of South Carolina, in an address before the Spartanburg County Teachers' Association here.

"One of the greatest improvements is the tremendous reduction of illiteracy in the State," he said, speaking on the subject, "Changes in Education in South Carolina."

He cited as an outstanding development of the decade the change in attitude of the institutions of higher learning toward the high schools.

"Before this period," the dean said, "the colleges, in most instances, were either lukewarm or downright antagonistic to the secondary institutions. The colleges were not officially opposed to the high schools, but their inordinate hunger for students caused them to pirate the upper high school grades.

"Happily this condition is no longer true. No self-respecting college now admits to any of its degree curricula anyone not a graduate of an accredited high school.

"In 1920, South Carolina had only four standard colleges which were members of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States," he said. "Now every college except four are members, and they are expected to be admitted before very long.

"State high schools increased in number from 129 to 302 during the last decade. The high school enrollment jumped from 12,135 to 40,020, an increase of approximately 230 per cent.

"There were 745 high school graduates in 1920, and 10 years later there were 5542, a startling increase of 644 per cent. The enrollment of elementary schools increased from 226,065 to 248,200, or approximately 10 per cent.

"Enrollment of Negro schools dropped from 251,930 to 221,170."

LEVEE ARMY FAST TAMING MISSISSIPPI

(Continued from Page 1)

for reducing the height of the riverside levee near Birds Point and constructing a set-back levee from Birds Point to New Madrid, Mo.; and for a masonry controlled-type spillway at Bonnet Carre about 20 miles above New Orleans for the protection of the South's largest city.

In addition to structures primarily for flood control the project authorizes revetments for bank protection; contraction works for improving the navigable channel; maintenance dredging for the navigable channel; and the preparation of extensive topographic maps of the alluvial valley.

Room for Expansion

Engineers have learned from experience, however, that when the Mississippi gets to acting obstreperous, something more subtle than main strength is needed, for the great river insists on taking the room it needs to carry its waters to the Gulf of Mexico. The existing plan, therefore, permits the river to expand, rather than attempts to hold it to rigid, narrow confines.

To facilitate this the existing levees (sometimes called fuse plug levees) at the heads of the Boeuf and Atchafalaya Basins are not to be raised, whiles the levee at Birds Point, Mo., is to be reduced in height. In other words, the plan works with Ol' Mississippi and not against it.

The project adopted by the Act of May 15, 1928, is being carried out as planned, but work on the proposed protection levees in the Boeuf and Atchafalaya Basins has been suspended. This suspension took place after requests for it had been made. Injunctions have been applied for and one injunction, with respect to the Boeuf Basin in Louisiana, has been issued. This case is being appealed by the United States to higher courts.

Famous for Fertility

The alluvial valley of the Mississippi is composed of about 20,000,000 acres of land. Of this about 7,000,000 is unreclaimed swamp and timber land. The reclaimed portion, about 13,000,000 acres, is one of the most fertile areas in the world. On it cotton and sugar are grown in unsurpassed quantities and quality.

The long staple cotton of the valley brings higher prices than is obtained for the short staple cotton of hill lands. The productiveness of the soil has caused it to be dotted with cities and towns and to be traversed by numerous railroads and highways. In recent years the discovery of natural gas in the valley has added to its richness and prosperity.

The alluvial valley is rich because it has been overflowed and enriched by deposits. The wealth and property in it are subject to damage and destruction also because of overflows. In order to obtain the maximum benefits from the rich soil man has undertaken to prevent the flood waters from spreading over the lands and has succeeded for normal high waters with respect to about 60 per cent of the area.

Up to recent times, however, extraordinary floods have broken at intervals the defenses constructed by man. It is true that these have been more or less infrequent but for this very reason they have found the inhabitants unprepared and have thereby caused more damage than they would have otherwise caused.

Long Lines of Levees

The protection from floods upon which the valley depends is the levee lines. These are mounds or artificial ridges of the natural earth, which from time to time have been constructed larger and higher in order that they might be above high water elevations and prevent the river when in flood from overtopping them and overflowing the valley from 30 to 50 miles in width. These levees are now from 20 to 25 feet high, with a base from 200 to 300 feet wide. They extend along the Mississippi River for a thousand miles or more.

It should not be imagined that the levees are located immediately on the banks of the river. Although in some places they are close to the banks, for long stretches they are located from 5 to 10 miles away from the low-water channel. The Mississippi River is a winding tortuous stream, carrying great potential power, and it washes away the banks so that any structure too near to it may fall into the river. Levees must be located far enough from the bank to be out of danger of caving into the river.

The work of the adopted project along the main river consists of raising and strengthening the existing levee lines and of building new setback levees, when the river has by caving worked itself into too close proximity to a controlling levee line.

Flood in 1929 Prevented

But if the levee is wide enough it will not fail and the present work is making the levees wider and stronger than ever before. In fact, there was a very high water in the spring of 1929. It was the largest flood that has ever passed through the valley without serious mishaps. The work already done at that time on the adopted plan was largely responsible for precluding any disaster during that flood.

During the last year from Sept. 1, 1929, to Sept. 1, 1930, about 53,000,000 cubic yards of earth were placed in the levees. The total project requires the moving of something like 500,000,000 cubic yards of earth. This is more than twice as much earth as was excavated to build the Panama Canal.

The work already accomplished or under way extends from Cape Girardeau to the Gulf. Just south of Cape Girardeau the renewal of the levee along the south side of the Little River Drainage Canal is being started to prevent flood waters from breaking into the upper end of the St. Francis Basin. The new set-back levee for the protection of South East Missouri from Birds Point to New Madrid, Mo., is well under way. South from New Madrid to the mouth of the Arkansas River the levees on the west side of the Mississippi are being raised and strengthened in numerous places to protect the St. Francis Basin.

Work Pushed Vigorously

South of Memphis on the east side of the Mississippi enlargement and raising of the levees for the protection of the fertile Yazoo Basin has extended almost continuously to Greenville, Miss., and work is starting south of Greenville. Across the river on the west side the Tensas Basin protection has been improved and is being increased by enlargement and raising of levees both in southeast Arkansas and in Louisiana.

Considerable lengths of the levees up the south side of the Arkansas River almost to Pine Bluff, Ark., have been greatly strengthened and raised to preclude breaks where they occurred in the flood of 1927. Work is being vigorously pushed on these levees to improve them.

South of Red River the levees on both sides of the Mississippi River have been and are being strengthened and raised to increase the protection for the Atchafalaya Basin on the west and the Pontchartrain Basin on the east. Levees along the Atchafalaya River have also been improved by new setbacks in order to more effectively keep that river from breaking into the Atchafalaya Basin.

By the annual spring rise of 1931 the vital Bonnet Carré floodway project, about 20 miles above the city, will Orleans will be almost completed. The South's largest city will be forever saved from the threat of inundation from the great tawny stream, the Mississippi River.

Maj. W. H. Holcombe, in charge of the New Orleans flood control district for the United States engineers, and a veteran river engineer, is directly in charge of this construction.

The Bonnet Carré spillway, on the site of several levee crevasses in the past, is one of the most important links in the vast chain of flood control projects.

The spillway will serve to divert excess flood-waters from the Mississippi River and carry them safely into Lake Pontchartrain, at New Orleans' back door, from whence they will flow through the Chef Menteur and the Rigolets passes and into the Gulf of Mexico. The spillway is above the city, on the east bank of the river, and will carry excess floodwater to the lake behind New Orleans.

Huge Diversion Capacity

The spillway is designed to carry more water than passes over Niagara Falls—it will have sufficient capacity to divert twice as much water as is today flowing in the river past New Orleans.

The Bonnet Carré spillway will be able to take off one-sixth to one-fifth of the total river content below Baton Rouge, La. (approximately 100 miles above New Orleans and consequently more than 200 miles from the Gulf) during time of maximum flood. It will be operated to prevent the Mississippi River from rising above a high level of 20 feet at New Orleans, which was almost reached in June, 1929, without danger of flooding the city.

The project for flood control of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi is prosecuted according to law by the Mississippi River Commission under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the chief of engineers. Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Jackson, president of the Mississippi River Commission located at Vicksburg, Miss., is in charge of the construction.

ARGENTINA ANNOUNCES LOAN

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—An internal bond issue for 70,000,000 pesos (about $21,000,000) the proceeds to be devoted to public works, was announced yesterday by the Ministry of Finance.

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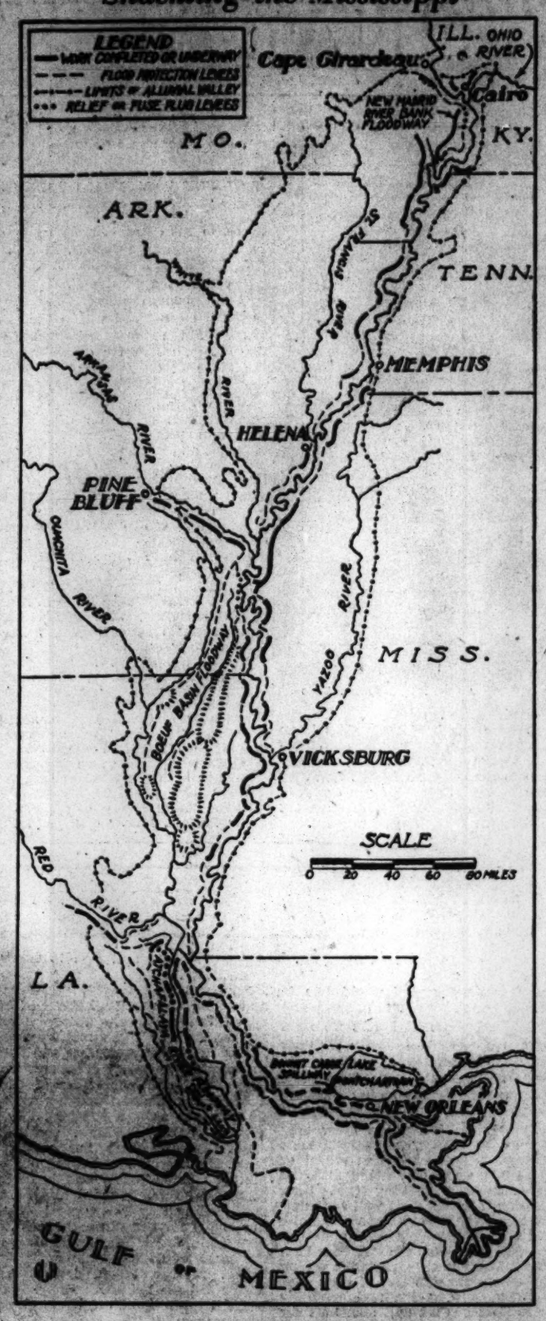

MAP SHOWS EXTENSIVE LEVEE SYSTEM

Virginia Commemorates Maury for Service in Weather Study

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va., Jan. 17 — Knowledge of weather conditions is so essential to many that the United States Government spends thousands of dollars to obtain minute reports for the benefit of its citizens.

The weather forecast provided in newspapers, and furnished to navigators, aviators, and many others, is so commonplace that it hardly seems possible that Virginia school children on Wednesday observed the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of a man who vigorously fought for establishment of a system of meteorological observations.

The man who was commemorated was the late Commander Matthew Fontaine Maury, Virginia's great natural scientist, who because of his service to navigation was known as the "Pathfinder of the Seas." Commander Maury during his life was honored by many foreign nations, but his native land was slow to recognize his genius. Only last October was he elected to the Hall of Fame maintained at New York University. The State Board of Education of Virginia in 1916 set Jan. 14 as Maury Day in his honor. He was born on his father's farm near Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 14, 1806.

Writings Collected

Coincidentally, Ralph M. Brown, librarian at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, has compiled a bibliography of the writings of Commander Maury, which has been issued as a bulletin of V. P. I. for general distribution. In addition to the 40 pages listing books, pamphlets, newspaper and periodical articles written by and about Commander Maury, Mr. Brown has written a brief biographical sketch.

Commander Maury's greatest contributions were to navigation, for his wind and current charts enabled mariners to make quicker voyages, thus saving the commerce of the world millions of dollars annually. With the world-wide success of his wind and current charts which he issued for the first time in 1847, he naturally urged the adoption of the system to the land. At the maritime conference in Brussels in 1853, he advocated a uniform system of meteorological observations for the land as well as for the sea.

Upon his return from this conference, he set to work to further the cause of land meteorology. During 1855 he delivered many addresses on the subject to agricultural societies in the South and West. He urged farmers to coöperate by sending in systematic reports as to the temperature, the direction of the winds, and the condition and yield of crops. Congress was requested to appropriate necessary funds for the establishment of a permanent office where these reports could be compiled, digested and the results telegraphed at regular intervals to all parts of the country.

Many Supported Plan

Natural scientists, cabinet officers, congressmen, state legislators, agricultural societies, and many farmers supported the plan. Many of the latter offered their services as voluntary observers. The agricultural committee of the United States Senate went so far as to draw up a bill in 1856 appropriating $20,000 to establish a system of daily weather observations. But the opposition led by Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who considered that the Maury plan would be a rival to that proposed by him, brought about the defeat of this measure.

Advocacy of daily weather forecasts was only one of many achievements of Commander Maury. He organized a system whereby seamen in all parts of the world gathered data for his use in compiling these weather charts. The "lane route" between the United States and Europe, now followed by all transatlantic lines, originated in the publication by Commander Maury, in 1855, of a chart on which two lanes were laid down, each 25 miles broad, for outward and inward bound steamers, the following of which might avert the danger of collision.

From 1849 to 1853 deep sea soundings in the North Atlantic Ocean were made, under Commander Maury's directions, by American naval officers. With these and other similar data, in 1852, he constructed an orographic map of that ocean showing that there existed between America and Europe a plateau on which a submarine cable might be laid. He called it the "telegraphic plateau." It was on this plateau, made known, that the first Atlantic cables were laid in 1858.

Commander Maury's first volume of astronomical observations, the first to be issued from an American observatory, was published in 1846, five years after he had been made superintendent of the depot of charts and instruments. He continued to issue supplemental volumes almost up to the Civil War. During the war he served the Confederate Navy by helping to fit out the Merrimac and invented an electrical torpedo to be used as a harbor and land defense.

Besides his great interest in naval education, Commander Maury, in 1855 brought out the first edition of his Physical Geography of the Sea.

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PINCHOT STRIKES AT HIDDEN FORCE IN GOVERNMENT

Pennsylvania Governor in Inaugural Denies Its Right to Exist in America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20—Gifford Pinchot was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania for the second time at noon today with ceremonies marked by simplicity. For the first time in 20 years the retiring and incoming Governor made their trip from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol in an open Victoria. Not since the inauguration of Gov. John K. Tener in 1911 has the trip been made in a horse-drawn vehicle.

The ceremony was not a "high hat" affair, as the participants followed the lead of Governor Pinchot, who had announced that he would wear his old slouch campaign hat.

In his inaugural address, the Governor stated that two forces were struggling for control of the governments of Pennsylvania and of the United States.

"One fights in the open, and has done so since the birth of the Republic," he said. "It represents the theory of government set forth in the Declaration of Independence and established upon this continent by the sacrifices of our forefathers. Its central principle is the right of the free people to govern themselves. It recognizes the duty and responsibility of government to protect the people.

"The other force operates under cover. It is directed by hidden powers for the advantage of the few as against the interests of the many. Its motives and methods are disclosed only when attacks upon it drive them into the open. Its central purpose is to control the Government, and so prevent it from protecting the people against manifold extortions, which take unjustly from the breadwinners many hundreds if not thousands of millions of dollars each year."

Governor Pinchot voiced a strong indictment of the public utility interests.

"Here in Pennsylvania," he said, "a carefully planned, elaborately financed and powerfully directed attack upon the rule of the people under the law has made substantial progress. It aims to substitute government by the public utilities for government by the people. It is not confined to Pennsylvania. Not a single state in the Union is free from such an attempt.

"I deny the right of this invisible government to exist in free America. I challenge the men who are working for it to come into the open and to acknowledge in plain words what they are attempting to accomplish by secret action.

"The task today is to defeat the attack of the public utilities. Government by utility magnates must not be substituted for government by the people."

Governor Pinchot came out unequivocally for the Eighteenth Amendment.

"On the wet and dry issue my record speaks louder than any words," he said. "It is well known not only that I believe in obeying and enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment because it is the law, but that I am a convinced supporter of the amendment itself. I repeat the declaration made in my first inaugural: This administration will be dry."

He reaffirmed his campaign pledges to try to curb the power of the electric, gas, water, trolley, motorbus and other public utilities on the cost of living and the margin of happiness; to abolish the Public Service Commission and replace it with the Fair Rate Board to be elected by the people; to lift the "present unjust burden of taxes" from the farmer, the home earner and the business man by equalizing taxation throughout the State; to give each child an equal chance for an education; to abolish the Coal and Iron police, replacing them with officers selected and commanded by the Commonwealth; to get old-age pensions for the helpless poor; to provide work for the unemployed; to lift the tax from small inheritances; for clean elections in Pennsylvania; to maintain and enforce the law, and to give the people a Roosevelt "square deal."

The inauguration was followed by a public reception by the new Governor in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Coast-to-Coast Express Arranged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Regular daily express service on the 36-hour coast-to-coast air route of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., has been made available to the public.

Express shipments will be handled on all scheduled flights over the mail and passenger lines, an announcement yesterday said, being flown from either coast to Kansas City the first day, remaining there overnight and arriving at their destination the evening of the second day.

The rates of shipments across the continent will be $1.55 a pound, and will be graduated downward to $1 a pound for those in excess of 100 pounds. Rates to intermediate points will be constructed on a zone basis, zone one extending west to St. Louis; zone two to Albuquerque, and zone three to the Pacific coast. The service will be limited to packages weighing 200 pounds or less.

The company is conducting negotiations with other domestic air lines, steamship companies and air lines abroad to extend the service to all parts of the United States and by water connections to several parts of Europe, the announcement said.

A. J. McPHAIL REELECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REGINA, Sask.—Members of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool have re-elected A. J. McPhail, president, and L. C. Brouillette, vice-president. This is their seventh term in these offices, both having held them since the pool was organized.

NEW BATTERY MAY DISPLACE COAL IN IRELAND

Hydroelectric Development Expected, Following Successful Tests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN, Ire.—With a view to making the Irish Free State independent of imported coal for transport purposes, the Dail has voted £25,000 for further research and practical railroad tests with the new "quick-recharge" electrical storage battery, invented by a young Irishman, James Drumm.

The successful development of this invention will, it is stated, not only introduce great economies in rail and road transport but will be the means of utilizing the entire output of the Shannon hydroelectric scheme in which £6,000,000 ($30,000,000) of State capital is invested.

Part of the new grant is being applied to the construction of two rail coaches, each weighing about 75 tons, capable of carrying 100 passengers, and attaining a speed of from 50 to 60 miles an hour. These will be run regularly on the Dublin-Bray line.

Should the battery prove efficient for railway electrification, it can then be applied to motor vehicles.

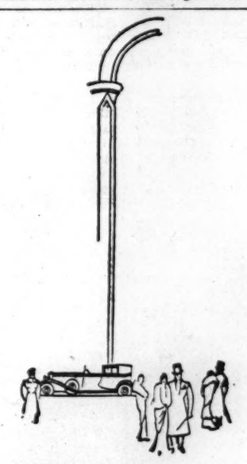
It is described as a low resistance alkaline battery of simple, robust construction, possessing 50 per cent higher voltage than any other alkaline battery on the market. And its energy efficiency under practical conditions is given as 75 per cent. It can be recharged in periods ranging from eight minutes to one hour, as compared with five to eight hours required to recharge other types of battery. Charging facilities, of course, need to be arranged at suitable points.

Patrick McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, has announced that all the tests carried out so far are eminently successful, and there now remains only one outstanding point to be determined, namely, the duration of life of the battery. He said he had no reason to doubt that the tests on the life of the cells would prove satisfactory.

"When this point is established," he continued, "we shall be able to declare that we have something in the way of battery development that no other country has ever yet been able to achieve. Nobody has yet questioned the novelty of the discovery, or its practicability. Professor Allman, one of the leading English electrical experts, has given most complete guarantees as to the ultimate success of the battery."

During its first trials the battery succeeded in driving a railway engine at 40 miles an hour. And this figure was reached with only 55 of the 77 cells charged.

The Free State Government has already secured a controlling interest in Celia, Ltd., the company formed to place the battery on the market, and the invention has been patented in 24 countries.



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EDUCATIONAL

Method of Moscow Art Theater Applied to the Child in Chicago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

WHAT was a hesitating experiment a year ago is now an established department of the Chicago Art Theater. Last year's work with the younger children's classes was so successful that the program started off this year from as firm a foundation as that of any of the adult departments which have functioned for a much longer time.

When Ivan Lazareff introduced the Moscow Art Theater method to Chicago five years ago, he had no idea that it could ever be applied to children, although he recognized better than anyone else the innate naturalness of his method which helped people forget they were on the stage and made them act so naturally that it was not acting at all.

The first few adult classes of the theater attracted some boys and girls in their late teens, who were interested in stage careers or who wanted to study acting just as a hobby. The "age limit," of course no such formal barrier ever existed, quickly went down; and soon a class was opened as an experiment for pupils from 14 to 18 years of age. They took to the method so readily that the "High School Class," as it is popularly called, very soon took its place with the adults as an established department.

Twelve and Under

It was quite natural for these pupils to bring younger brothers and sisters along occasionally, and the delight of the little visitors coupled with the enthusiasm of the parents over what had been done for the teen age people in acquiring poise and assurance resulted in a second experiment being started a year ago called the "children's class." It enrolls children up to 12 years of age. No age limit, however, has been set at the other extremity. Last year a 3-year-old was one of the outstanding "students."

The work of the children has astonished everyone. They seem to know instinctively what the Moscow Art Theater method is. Where adults find it easy because of its naturalness, children never stop with the "finding." They seem immediately to sense all its possibilities and adapt them to their needs.

Improvisation, which forms a large part of the work in the adult and younger people's classes, is the major activity in the children's classes. It makes the most of the play instinct and leads the imagination to creative fields.

Children use imagination without the risk or fear of being laughed at, and this builds self-expression. Supervision is so carefully placed that the imagination is not curbed but directed.

"If all children could have a chance at this kind of acting, there would be a lessening of that type of juvenile crime that rises out of the child's imitativeness," declares Miss Agnes George, director of the children's classes. "Here the boy can play bandit on the stage, perhaps he is imitating something he saw in a movie, but in his stage play, which he helps create with suggestions from those playing with him and with the supervision of the teacher, the villain is always punished and the hero rewarded. This sets a value on actions, an important phase in child training."

"Children are natural actors," Miss George explains, "and on the stage they are heroes, villains, heroines, soldiers, mothers, whatever the imagination suggests. Their pretending, by our methods, becomes quite realistic. A child says a piece of bread is angel food cake and as far as he is concerned it is angel food cake. We want the children to believe what they are doing on the stage. It must seem as real as their playing off the stage. It is that which makes a good actor."

Quite Natural

There is no pretending, however, in the way of studied gesture or studied voice. Voice and gesture must be natural, real. The old type of acting, where acting was taken very literally, is gone. Everything in a sketch done by the children is as natural as if they were playing together.

Creating sketches has always been a feature in the teen age and adult classes, but it has been taken over by the children in a whole-hearted way never dreamed of by the directors. One of the children has an idea he wants to work out, and with the help of the others a play is created, lesson by lesson.

Their attention to details far surpasses their elders. In a recent sketch the children were preparing for bed. They remembered to draw the shades, a detail which would have been overlooked in an older class where the situation isn't quite as real as it is to the child. And in this particular set there were no real windows nor shades.

The creative work of the children with the properties at hand is not the least of the astonishing things they do. Tony, an Italian boy with a flare for the stage, can take some sheets of colored paper, an old hat, and a stick and disport himself on the stage as a very realistic toreador. They create costumes out of almost anything, and they achieve the effect.

At a recent performance they entertained a grown-up audience who found it difficult to believe that these children, a group ranging from three to 11 years of age, had created their own plays. "The Toy Shop" was perhaps most entertaining to the audience, a sketch built from an idea one of the little girls had. From something in this one child's imagining was worked out a plot, "speeches" or "lines" were made up, and properties planned and arranged, all by the children themselves. The actual performance given to the grown-ups was itself an improvisation, not being quite the same as the preceding rehearsal because speeches and actions arise from natural situations. There is no such thing as a forgotten speech for there is no set speech or drop out of memory. The actors say the natural thing which the situation demands.

In the "Toy Shop" the action was concerned with a group of children who stopped to look at the window display of a toy shop as they were coming home from school. They went in to look for a Christmas present for their little sister who was too young to go to school. The only thing that really satisfied them in the gorgeous array of toys was a huge, lovely doll, the little three-year old actress herself in disguise. The price, alas, was much greater than their combined resources, but the kind shopkeeper made a bargain whereby if they came in and helped in the toy shop every Saturday, dusting and setting things in order, they could earn the doll by Christmas. Not a complicated plot, you may think, but one must have witnessed the pleasure of the audience to appreciate the children's presentation of it.

Value Seen by Parents

Most of the parents are not interested in stage careers for their children; it is the training in appearing before the public, useful in many ways in actual living, that they value. Most of the children themselves are carrying their training along as a sort of hobby, many of them writing plays of their own.

Children who need special help are given skillful attention by the director. The special child's needs are taken care of without his realizing it. If he is excessively shy, he is given a hero part where he must be brave. This builds his confidence. If he is arrogant, he is worked into a part where he must consider other people or do kindly things. The work molds the character of the children, and it is all done without lecturing or preaching.

No class is larger than the cast of the play, thus the class is on the stage all of the time. Some plays require only two or three characters, then that is the limit of the size of that class.

Parents of children living in the suburbs have begun to work for classes to be started in their own vicinities. This would have many advantages, most obvious is the doing away with the necessity for bringing the children into the down-town district. They have gone so far as to offer financial backing for the venture if the theater feels it can give the time.

Ivan Lazareff founded the Chicago Art Theater on the belief that love for fellowman must actuate all work. "All art must be the Christ-idea or it isn't art," he often said.

BUILDING OF BOATS AND GLIDERS A MAJOR INTEREST AT LEELANAU FOR BOYS

This Small School in Northwest Michigan on the Shore of Lake Michigan Has a Former Coast Guardsman Who Is an Experienced Builder of "Cruisers" for a Teacher.

This school, located far from main travel roads, leaning against a steep hillside like a retreat in the Alps, affords a delightful opportunity to make education a very natural process, free from the artificialities of civilization. The boys have plenty of time to think, to observe and to come through to their own conclusions. They learn to depend upon their own initiative and resources. Whatever the boys study they study because they see the reason and because it becomes a strong desire and a real joy. Here city-bred youngsters learn a little farming, forestry, geology, first-hand geography, and so on, in addition to the regular subjects. And they receive a good grounding in everyday practical economy. They learn a great deal about governing themselves.

Teaching Guatemala's Varied Population

By LILLY De JONGH OSBORNE
Member "Sociedad de Geografia é Historia de Guatemala"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Salvador, El Sal.

THE educational problem of Guatemala is a hard one, the difficulty being the different kinds of population contained within the territory of the present Republic of Guatemala, which for centuries was the State of Guatemala in the old Kingdom of Guatemala, ruled by the Spaniards. Three-quarters of this population is made up of Indians who still preserve their traditions, costumes and languages all their own, not caring to mix even with any of their neighboring tribes. The other quarter made up of a mixture of Spanish and Indian, together with a faint sprinkling of direct descendants of the Spanish and some of other races who have come to settle in the country.

At various times during the last century, attempts were made to modernize education, with fair results. But politics and earthquakes have caused many setbacks.

But last January, new programs for public education were put into effect, and something done toward regulating the schools. The Indian problem is and will remain a difficult one for several years to come, unless an effort is made to teach teachers who will be able to conduct classes in both the Spanish language and in the principal Indian languages, letting the ones spoken by fewer Indians finally disappear. The greater languages are well worth while preserving, having grammars and literature all their own. At the same time Spanish must be taught to them, so that they can understand their neighbors and get the general education which the rest of the country is getting.

Education now has wide range: primary schools with courses of six years; secondary schools with a four-years' course; university courses, which end with degrees in the various professions; normal schools for teachers; commercial schools where children are taught enough to enter business, etc.

The primary schools are what can be compared to the United States grammar schools. They cover a wider range of subjects, though, each year having weeks of 34 hours each. English is taught in the last two years of this course; physical culture and music are important factors, while stress is laid on geography, perhaps more so than in the United States.

An application to a prominent New England private school for a catalogue and other information brought the reply that I could talk with some of their former pupils who lived near us, in Mexico and Peru, and who would be willing to give me all the data required. He who wrote to me did not realize that Mexico is much more difficult to reach than is New Orleans, or that Europe is within much easier traveling distance than is Peru from Guatemala.

A new normal school fills a much-needed vacancy. Teachers are urgently needed in the country districts, teachers who can do much toward helping the children and mothers toward making life in far-away corners more sanitary.

German Schools and French

For many years there has been a German grade school in Guatemala City. It is still in full action, after having had several lean years after the World War; but it has again re-established its place as one of the best schools in the country. Of course, everything in its courses is taught in German, but French, English and Spanish are well taught in it. Two good French schools are also well patronized. One called the Alliance Française is directly dependent upon the French Government. The classes are in French, but other languages are taught in it.

For many years a small English school had many pupils, but it did not carry its teaching much beyond the first few grades. We advocated for years establishing an American school, but it was only in the year 1926 that this was actually done through the efforts of the big corporations who have interests in the country and many private individuals who generously contributed. After many ups and downs this American Academy is now on a firm basis. It carries the children through the high school courses, so that they will be ready to enter any schools in the United States afterward if they should desire to do so. Naturally the language taught is English, but others are also learned there. This school makes it possible for pupils to finish their education in the United States without losing time to learn both English and the proper courses. Many desire to do so now, instead of going to Europe as was the custom a few years ago.

Many Spanish private schools are in operation and are really very good institutions of their kind. All these private schools, both the foreign ones and those conducted by people of the country, have to adhere to the programs issued by the Ministry of Public Instruction, and are directly under this office of the Government. During the final examination it is customary to have a government inspector present to give his report.

School Begins in January

The school year in Guatemala terminates during the last week in October, while vacations finish during the first week in January. This is an old custom, which had its origin in the crop time. Property owners like to take their families and go to their places for the whole season while the crop is picked, cleaned and made ready for exportation, this terminating about January, when once more the family comes to town to live.

Perhaps few realize how old the university really is. Institutions in the United States like William and Mary, Harvard University, etc., are usually mentioned with pride, not knowing that there is in "America to the South" the "Real y Pontificia Universidad de San Carlos de Borromeo de Guatemala," situated in the capital of Guatemala and founded in the year 1678.

Teachers from the University of Salamanca in Spain were brought out to teach in this university, but its first dean was chosen from among men from Guatemala. The trouble about granting degrees continued for many years, but finally the university was put on the same basis in this as the universities of Mexico and Lima (Peru).

It is advisable for pedple in the United States who want to come to Central America to practice their professions, to know something about the requirements needed to do so. So many have been disappointed after giving up their practice in the United States and coming down, to have to return after a long and weary time without gaining admittance to practice in any of the countries of Central America.

The applicant must first write for permission to the board of directors of the university, after which he must make good on a long list of special requirements.

The American Student

As Found at a Small Men's College

"What the College Student Is After" Series—No. 3

Parents send boys and girls to college. Teachers urge them to go. But what reasons do students have for being students? What are students actually thinking about as against what they seem to be thinking about? The two writers of this series of articles have mingled for a day or two in each case with the campus throngs. Under the circumstances, these articles can be only dips into the subject and can in no way be conclusive. Their purpose is to provoke helpful discussion.

By JANET MABIE

STAFF WRITER OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BORN of the tradition of the college, and its prestige and its physical equipment and scholastic resources, is a group of students at Wesleyan University. This group is evidently representative of a considerable undergraduate opinion, which has discussed and developed a working plan for a new kind of college in the American educational system.

With a moderation not always credited the undergraduate temperament, the plan is not put forward in the light of a complete thing, ready for operation. It is, on the contrary, qualified as embracing "certain steps *toward* the educational ideal."

The American college, as defined by Dean McConn of Lehigh, has properly one of three purposes—a bread-and-butter purpose, a superkindergarten purpose, or a cultural purpose.

The Students Plan a New College

The plan conceived by the men at Wesleyan is based on a belief that each of these three purposes for a college is justifiable, that colleges of each sort must be maintained but that, at present, the American college tends to lean either too far over on the bread-and-butter purpose or on the superkindergarten purpose, and that no college is devoted entirely to the cultural ideal. And that that is a fault, which could be remedied by a new Wesleyan.

Wesleyan is a small college and as such, in this student opinion, it is admirably suited to the cultural purpose. The smallness of the group brings professors and students into close, and potentially fruitful, contact. It is agreed that the number of students holding a clear vision of the cultural ideal and wanting to commit themselves to it is always small. Whereas the average college gives a background for leisure and the sidelights of living, more than it gives an advantage in business, this is particularly true of a small college.

Certain Wesleyan students are feeling that there is a distinct lack of creative thought and independent investigation by the average student on the cultural side. The mechanics of study, with the present use of the lecture system, brings this about, for studying is intermittent instead of being concentrated, and there is a constant break in interest as well as time, from one pursuit to another.

In the proffered plan the classroom would, on the contrary, be raised to its best purpose by being a place to which students would come, bringing a kernel of thought themselves. Then the professor would help to clarify the thought, to elaborate and direct it, and to supply the facts necessary to it.

Interested students believe classes now are too large for the wieldy working of this idea. No instructor, ordinarily harassed as he is, can be expected to attend directly to the results of individual investigation. The student opinion is quite frank on this point. It says that, the larger the number in a class, the greater the reluctance to discuss. Thus even classes small enough to permit recitation are not small enough for both student and teacher to be actively and adventurously engaged with the subject at hand.

What They Think of Marks

The new plan of the students seeks a way around the bane of marks. In the beginning marks were intended as records. Somehow, they seem to have been transformed into the end in view, the reward to be gained. The measurement of the achievement, and not the achievement itself seems to have assumed a disquieting importance. Marking has made the examination an obtrusion, and fostered the questionable institution of cramming.

These points, in this branch of student opinion, embarrass active and creative thinking, sincere intellectual accomplishment, and a lively and exhilarating interchange of ideas. A devotion to facts rather than their interpretation has come about, and, in turn, a passive reception of other people's thoughts.

While the analysis that led up to the devising of the plan seems to be very shrewd on the point of putting fingers directly on many stumbling-blocks, there is nothing so very cocksure about a remedy. No mere disposing of the institution of marks, for instance, is recommended. Rather a thorough reorganization is suggested. With these particulars:

Classes an hour and a half long, with four periods each day, including Saturdays.

No student to take more than three courses a semester, and with each course being attended three times a week.

A full year's course would thus be completed in a semester. By covering each course in less time the added concentration would tend to induce a more thorough covering of the ground. There would be less skipping around from course to course. The student's time outside the class, being greater than heretofore, could be distributed in focusing attention on two or three courses instead of five. From the point of view of schedule making all but a few courses requiring laboratory work would be amenable to the system. If the size of the faculty were increased, some courses could be given both semesters, thus reducing the size of classes.

And That Is Not All

The individual grounded in more orthodox methods of academic arrangement may very well heave a slight, wary sigh and exclaim, "Is that all?"

No, it is not all. For in the proposed system the students include as indispensable an assumption of earnestness on the part of the student, and, more than that, a degree of previous training, which would send him into these chosen courses with a reasonably accurate, even imaginative, appreciation of their aim.

This presupposes a background greater than the average high or preparatory school student possesses. It is that lack which explains the average need for the present generalization system in which variety rather than concentration, and the establishment of a breadth of viewpoint rather than a depth of investigation have been considered pivotal.

There is an answer in the proposed system to that, too. In the present system, with the relatively large number of courses through which students proceed fairly slowly, frequent written examinations are necessary.

But the proposed plan would divide the present college into what would really constitute two separate colleges, the first two years remaining the same as at present, as far as schedule, length of classes and arrangement of courses is concerned. An attempt would be made, however, to secure smaller classes, and to eliminate as far as possible the awkward factors of marking and examination systems. All the changes suggested could be applied to the generalization years, thus making good the requirements for entering the senior college at the end of the first two years.

It is quite evident that the students interested in this plan have canvassed the field of fact and possibility and taken a pretty comprehensive view of college life as it now is at Wesleyan into account in framing their proposals.

They have considered the extent to which extracurricular activities are a stumblingblock in the way of achieving a truly cultural ideal. At present, undergraduates engaging in these activities, seeking prominence in them and being impelled in general by what are termed false values, are said to become cogs in the wheel of a tradition.

Decry Artificial Measurement

In the ideal cultural college toward which this plan looks, the undergraduate would work for success itself, not for the artificial measures of success so eagerly sought at present.

The number of students at a small college like Wesleyan, say the students themselves, ought to be too limited for the carrying on of so many extracurricular activities. The result seems to be that comparatively little of the extracurricular work is really well done. Running things is necessarily in the hands of a few men, and they often haven't time or capacity to do a thumping good job at any one thing.

The plan, therefore, would abandon intercollegiate athletics, substituting intramural sports. For those who cry out "Yes, but what about the stimulating effect of contact with men from other colleges?" there is the pat answer, "In the college we propose, contact would be brought about by other means." For those who believe that "everybody" is interested in intercollegiate athletics, students, alumni and the public, the answer is a little tinged with severity. "The new Wesleyan would be more interested in other things; it would not exist for the purpose of providing amusement for the alumni and the public."

The Glee Club, Paint and Powder Club and such activities as debating would need little change, it is thought. Such activities would naturally appeal strongly to the undergraduates of a really cultural college and would be warmly supported. The Glee Club would be kept at home, becoming more a part of the college, instead of being sent off on its annual trip.

There is a striking aspect to the moderation with which this plan is put forth by the students interested in it. They admit that it would undoubtedly result in the withdrawal of some alumni support, financial and otherwise. There might be an immediate falling off in enrollment. Students who want the conventional college would not be apt to come to such a new Wesleyan. But if the attempt to establish it were sincere and productive of any real results, the students feel that such embarrassments would be only temporary. Such an educational adventure is practically certain to attract outside support. As soon as the ideals of the plan become known many students would be attracted who have been looking for something just like this.

The student who wanted a country club existence or was the College Humor Type of "Phi Bete" would take himself off. Among those who stayed, a more complete like would be possible, a life not devoted to the gathering in of empty honors and meaningless marks; a life which would be in vital contact with the ideas and individualities of men, a life of greater freedom of enjoyment. It would be life at once more purposive because it would be more sincere in its aim; less restricted because there would be no compromise with the worth of the things the men really enjoy doing, and so got the most out of.

You could go into every nook and corner of the campus at Wesleyan and not find a student or a teacher able to say or willing to hazard a guess as to when even the preliminaries of the plan may be put into effect or even experimented with. There is no campaign on to sound out alumni opinion. There are quantities of students on the campus who have read a discussion of the plan in the "Cardinal" and do not even remember what it is about. There are professors who, inured to the old order, wag their heads doubtfully. Probably there are people in both student and teaching groups who go further than that and label the whole ideal as the unworkable vaporizing of an idealist.

But the interesting fact to be remembered is that the plan gives out certain reasonable sounds and that it was thought up by students.

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The Parent

Ben Avon, Pa.

Dear Friends:

My husband and I would like to express our appreciation of the many helpful articles and letters we have read in the Parent Column. We have four boys in our family. Three are in school and the littlest is at home. The following is a great help in developing manliness and self-reliance in the youngest boy. When the older boys talk at the dinner or luncheon table of some progress made in school or in sports, we try to bring into the conversation something that their little brother has done well that day. We encourage the older ones to admire and respect his little deed and they are learning that an "A" in high school Latin is on a par with wiping the dishes for Mother, if each task has been cheerfully and carefully done. This has brought about a finer spirit of unity among four boys of various ages and has increased their joy in work well done. Much of the "cockiness" of the older boys has vanished and each boy is more interested in the development of his brothers.

We have also found out that much of the roughness of older boys is smoothed out if they are given some care of a younger boy. Instead of mother or father reading to the little boys at bed time, try letting an older brother do it occasionally. You will enjoy the gentleness and love that he manifests and he will be a happier and finer boy. An older boy who has sometimes heard a little brother say his prayer and tucked him in for the night cannot help but be a truer, more manly fellow. Of course tasks like these must be kept in the list of privileges and occasional favors, but nothing is better for the self-centered youth of high school age than an opportunity to forget himself in protecting and caring for someone a great deal younger.

We have often been helped by ideas in the Parent Column and trust that we may help someone in turn. Living with our children and establishing a Christian home is a task worth an unlimited amount of study and thought.

(Mrs.) E. S. E.

* * *

A Respect for the Child

Patty and Ann had been playmates ever since both children were tiny girls. They played well together and had a child's respect for each other. No cross words entered into the play because Patty seemed to understand Ann and Ann to understand Patty.

Ann was well reared, soft-voiced and gentle of manner. Patty was inclined to be boisterous, loud-voiced and careless of speech. Patty knew she was different from Ann and tried to imitate her on all occasions. The background and philosophy of both children is revealed through this little incident, as is a life-long lesson brought to Patty's mother.

Patty was setting her mother's table. Heedlessly, she dropped one of Mother's china plates and broke it. Mother, who was hurrying to get dinner, screamed at Patty and rebuked her loudly for her carelessness. Patty answered Mother back, speaking in the same loud tones. The commotion began. Mother talked louder and louder to be heard above Patty. Then without thinking of the effect of the words upon Patty, Mother added, "Ann never talks back to *her* mother as you talk back to me."

"But," said Patty, with a volume of philosophy behind her words, "Ann's mother never talks to *her* as you talk to *me*."

The discussion ended, but we believe that Patty's mother learned this lesson—that just as you speak to the child, so will the child speak to you.

Ann's mother had brought up Ann with a loving consideration for Ann's rights. She had always felt that if Ann heard gentleness of speech in the household, she, too, would be gentle of speech; that if Ann saw love and consideration for others about her, then she, too, would be sweet and thoughtful of manner.

Ann's mother had always felt that if Ann's everyday living was based on a high regard of parent for child and child for parent, there would be established a relationship so sound that it might last during a lifetime.

Ann was a wholesome, fine, lovable child because she knew no other way of living. The atmosphere of her home had carried over into her daily life. Her parents had treated with deep respect the most commonplace and trivial of her daily experiences.

A nation, we believe is what its homes are. No nation can rise to a higher level than that of its home life.

(Miss) F. P. T.

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To One Embarking on a World Voyage

MY DEAR FRIEND:

As you already know, I am not numbered among the exemplary people who delight with steamer letters those who are about to embark on ocean voyages. I make the admission with rather shame-faced apology because I am fully aware of the value of such messages to the recipients. I know from experience as well as from universal testimony how gratefully one opens such affectionate greetings amid all the adjustments of one's temporary floating residence. I can only plead in defense of my neglect of embarking friends that they all seem to leave en masse during the same week in June, and each year it appears that their number is legion. Yet it is not every day that a comrade of mine joins the company of the gallant circumnavigators. So shall you be singled out for this special token of my regard.

Not that your journey is so unusual when in these times the winter world-cruisers form a steady procession round the globe. (One must make, or at least attempt, the circumnavigating flight through the sky if one would make himself news!). But however common, it is still a fine adventure to follow in the wake of Magellan and Drake, even if you do take to canals and escape the thrill of the stormy Horn or the mighty dip around the Cape of Good Hope; Adventure, at least as I feel it, in spite of the shameless comfort which you will enjoy amid the palm rooms and sun porches of your leviathan.

You will believe, I am sure, that I shall share this adventure with you each day, especially since you have been thoughtful enough to write me your itinerary. To encompass the globe! How wondrous that will be! It happens that I do not recall ever having made my way in a systematic imaginative voyage all the way around, although like everyone else I have indulged my fancy in those instantaneous encirclings of the earth in thought, incredibly more swift than Robin Goodfellow, who promised to put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes.

It will be wondrous, because within the span of a few short weeks we shall experience the whole cycle of the changing seasons. In less than ten days we shall have left the freezing blasts of the Atlantic behind as we pass through the giant portals into the fresh bright spring of that other blue sea. But a still far more variegated pageant will be the lands at whose shores we shall touch. We shall be moving steadily into and against the stream of human migration. As we forge our way eastward we shall, as it were, be passing from the present into the past. The centuries will slip behind us as the shores of Italy and Greece are left far astern; more ancient empires will rise before us as we sail past the delta of the Nile and skirt the coast of the Persian gulf; until at last we shall drop anchor in the harbors of inscrutable immemorial India. It is here in the farthest east that I shall find the ultimate goal of our adventure; here where we shall find the farthest "abysm and backward" of human time. Long before, we shall look upon strange peoples, swarthy and dark, bearded under bright turbans, but nothing so mysterious as those ancient Aryan faces, heirs of the wisdom of remote antiquity. It is here that we shall concentrate all our powers of sympathetic observation; here that we shall inquire most eagerly about racial aspirations and try to understand what these peoples of the vast Orient are achieving in these stirring new times.

Many will doubtless insist that our impressions will be most superficial and hence almost worthless in winning any insight into the lands which we shall visit. "What can you really see from the deck of your floating palace?" they will ask with skepticism and even a trace of scorn in their tone. "Or even when you go ashore for a few hours here and there, do you expect to penetrate into the life of the people?"

And we shall reply: "We have no illusions about the thoroughness of our explorations. We realize how hasty our visits will be. But we insist that a mighty paporama will unfold before our searching eyes. And it is one that will take on meaning in the light of the knowledge which we have won from much reading about these lands and these peoples and their problems. We have studied their history and we have followed recent events as intelligently as possible. So it is not all new and bewildering, as might be supposed. Although we shall not be able to talk to the various peoples in their own languages, we believe that we can divine much without that aid. After all, who can understand India or China today without long residence in those countries? We expect to bring back much because we shall take much with us, much in knowledge of facts, more in sympathetic desire to understand."

Which is exactly the proper answer. We shall not blame those among our fellow voyagers who will make their cruise largely a holiday. They may have perfectly good reasons for regarding it in that light. We too are launching forth on a grand holiday. We anticipate a yielding to the spell of the coral isles of the South Seas where it is always afternoon. We shall not put on spectacles and bury ourselves in guide books. Yet shall we feel the advantage which we possess over Drake and Magellan as we follow their wake: we know what they could not know, and we shall know what we shall endeavor to explore.

Do you notice that I have been writing as if you were to have me as companion throughout the expedition. I have been saying that "we" shall be doing all this and trying to encompass all that. Quite unconsciously have I fallen into this manner of speaking and I hardly realized the fact until I paused at this moment and glanced back at what I had written. Yet why should I not say "we"? Do we not make wholly artificial and false distinctions between the apparently individual experience, and that of those knit closely to us in affection? We need some expression like "sympathy" (which means "feeling with") or "coöperation" (which means "working with") to voice the meaning "to experience with." Just as Wordsworth deeply divined the power of the poet to perceive absent things as if present, so we should see that all of us wield the power to share our friend's experience, whether absent or present.

Why then should I not address you or perhaps rather think of myself as fellow voyager? Over one of the oceans just ahead I have sailed more than once; I have visited some of the lands along your course; and more vivid than I can describe are the pictures of them all rising before me. So I can hardly think of your traveling onward without me. Most of all shall I experience the adventure with you because for the first time I am living by the sea, which is booming in just outside my window as I write at this moment. It is the sea yonder which will carry me with you around the world. The great waters which mysteriously unite all peoples, will bear us forth together and bring us back again.

Through the mists which are shutting down over the waves just now, I see your ship—and mine—ready to try the oceans of the world. I am as eager as you are to weigh anchor. Let our friends wave a joyous bon voyage to you—and to me! P. K.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign

14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:

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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: Place de la Fusterie 9
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (DUTCH EDITION) (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Glen Sannox Burn, Isle of Arran, in Full Spate

Photograph by E. W. Tattersall, London

Cardinal in January

Along the border of the wood
A rippling wave of music stirred:
The frosty dawn itself stood still,
And winter-burdened bosoms heard.

Such hardihood of tiny feet
That made a fretwork in the snow,
Such joyous melody to warm
Wayfarers with its perfect flow.

This very minute there it came
Down pelting from a windy bough;
Again that miracle of song—
Just listen—listen—listen—now!

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

London Pictures

I never really cared for London, but it is at the same time idle to deny its fascination. In the first place, it is full from day to day of prodigious, astounding, unexpected beauties—sometimes beauty on a noble scale, in the grand style, such as when the sunset shakes its hair among ragged clouds, and the endless leagues of house-roofs and the fronts of town palaces dwindle into a far-off, steely horizon-line under the huge and wild expanse of sky. Sometimes it is the smaller, but no less alluring beauty of subtle atmospherical effects; and so conventional is the human appreciation of beauty that the constant presence, in these London pictures, of straight framing lines, contributed by house-front and street-end, is an aid to the imagination. Again, there is the beauty of contrasts; the vignettes afforded by the sudden blossoming of rustic flowers and shrubs in unexpected places; the rustle of green leaves at the end of a monotonous street. And then, apart from natural beauty, there is the vast, absorbing, incredible pageant of humanity, full of pathos, of wistfulness, and of sweetness. — ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON, in "The House of Quiet."

Camp of the Stars

I selected the lee of a huge boulder as my bivouac place.

And then the marvelous night came on.

Profound darkness closed rapidly around the mountain. Soon looking downward was like looking into an inky void. Green's camp-fire shone brightly through the black density like a great lower star, while overhead the natural stars came out in brilliant multitudes, with Polaris in the north and the evening star directly over the mountain dome. Never had I seen those distant suns glitter with deeper intensity against the black curtain of boundless space, and their number was infinite. Constellation upon constellation blazed like diamond setting in the Crown of Night. A myriad master-orbs, each with its mighty retinue of attendant satellities, whirled their ceaseless flight across the dome of Heaven. Cumbering earth-smoke had no place in the firmament above.

The noises of the mountain were subdued in the solemnity of the fathomless night. The roar of the distant streams came now but faintly, as if to intensify the stillness. Now and then came a sharp crack from a breaking glacier, and occasionally the dull chug of an ice-area settling more firmly in its uneven bed. At times could be heard the clatter of rocks that broke from their fetters and plunged into the depths of yawning crevasses. Erosion was doing its age-long work.

The solitude was oppressive. Above, the great cliffs were wrapped in a dark mystery.

Far to the north a massive shape appeared suddenly suspended in the sky between two layers of smoke. At first I could not make it out; and I could but conjecture upon what this strange thing might be; but finally sensed that it was the tremendous bulk of Mt. Rainier, hanging like a giant bell, its crown and base cut off by the black bands of haze.

Adams itself seemed to be detached from all earthly connection, and to be a separate planet floating alone in the immensity of space. Only two points of light were visible to remind me that I was still a part of the terrestrial sphere. A mile and a half away, down below, Green's fire still flickered brightly, and miles to the northward a glowing spot marked the remnant of a dying forest fire. Except for these, the lower world was but a void. . . .

At eleven o'clock came a wonderful change. The half-moon rose . . . It gradually got brighter as it reached the clearer sky above. Landmarks far below began to take on dim shapes. I could see that the canyons and valleys were filled with heavier smoke, the white arms reaching out like great octopus tentacles from the higher points. All through the balance of the night the cliffs and the glaciers glowed with the mellow moonlight, and their savage grandeur seemed softened and subdued.—C. E. RUSK, in "Tales of a Western Mountaineer."

IT IS not difficult to be romantic on the Isle of Arran; in fact, it is well nigh impossible to be anything else. The breath of the cold air passing over the snows, circling the rocky headlands, rushing down the passes where, sometimes, red deer may still be seen, brings with it a sense of romance which is unmistakable.

Arran is the largest island in the County of Bute, at the mouth of the Firth of Clyde, a mountainous island, stern and famous, traversed with many glens of remarkable beauty. Here, tossing and tumbling over rocky beds, some the great masses of water which have been gathered from the hill burns and sent in torrents of strength to the reaches below; fine water, as clear and as full of color as a jewel. The air along the burn sides is filled with the foam of the waterfalls rising in slow spray to meet the mists from above, while river songs float continuously among the crags, strange, mournful melodies, caught, now and then, in the call of a passing bird.

It was here, for a long period, that the Norse raiders found a home. It was here, too, on the western coast, that Robert Bruce, during his fight for Scottish independence, sought temporary shelter in the King's Caves, using, so tradition tells, one for his kitchen, another for his cellar, and a third for his stable; until, in answer to a signal warning him that now was come the moment to make his supreme effort for his country, he left the caves for the open and, at a point known as King's Cross, took boat for Carrick.

Is it any wonder that romance encircles every moss-covered rock, sings in the waters, lifts with the spray, and echoes back from the great, snow-crowned hills?

Indian Rhythm

The ragas are the Indian equivalent for scales, and every raga represents a particular group of notes, giving rise to a distinctive and recognizable melody. Since quarter tones and even smaller fractional notes are used—the octave ordinarily includes twenty-two notes—plenty of melodic variety is possible, but harmony, as it is known in the West, is lacking. The rhythm in Indian music is much freer than in western music, with phrases of variable length and different time beats.

The many ragas—one authority lists seventy-two of them—are perfectly discernible to the trained Indian ear. Moreover, love of enduring patterns . . . has decreed that certain ragas shall be sung or played at particular seasons of the year or particular times of the day or night. The Kajli is the raga of the rainy season, the Chaita is a summer song, the Bhajan, a song of devotion; Basanta, a spring song. Megh, a song of exuberant joy in anticipation of the rain; Bhairava, a song of ascetism and reverence, Panchama, a song of calm night. In imitation of the classical ragas popular ones have sprung up. The Dhobia Raga is shouted by the washerman as he slaps his clothes on a board.

Though Pachperwa did not boast any musicians who could play the vina, sitar or esraj, flutes of metal or bamboo, brass horn, cymbals, sarangis, and a dozen different sorts of drums were constantly shattering our rural quiet. Among the instrument players the drummers were certainly the most ubiquitous. Their skill in manipulating complex rhythms filled me with admiration. An Indian can produce rhythm even out of a clay pot . . . Slapping on a bare thigh would serve as an accompaniment for a song, if nothing else was available. Thus I grew used to associating music in some form with every mood of the village and every significant incident of village life. — GERTRUDE EMERSON, in "Voiceless India."

„Mir wird nichts mangeln"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DER Hirtendichter hat vielleicht keinen hilfreicheren Satz geschrieben als den, mit dem der 23. Psalm beginnt: „Der Herr ist mein Hirte; mir wird nichts mangeln". Es kommt darin zweifellos das Gottvertrauen des Psalmisten, sein Verlaß auf Gott zum Ausdruck; und diese Worte haben sicher schon die Hoffnung zahlloser Menschen neu belebt und ihr Vertrauen gestärkt. Gottvertrauen war stets ein hervortretendes Merkmal Davids und zeigte sich in seiner Bereitwilligkeit, dem Goliath im Lager der Philister entgegenzutreten und die Kinder Israel vor Niederlage zu bewahren. Sein Vertrauen auf die göttliche Hilfe begründete er damit, daß der Herr, der ihn von dem Löwen und Bären errettet hatte, als er seines Vaters Schafe hütete, ihn auch von der Hand Goliaths erretten werde. Alle, die die Erzählung im 1. Buch Samuel kennen, wissen, wie reich sein Vertrauen auf die göttliche Kraft belohnt wurde.

Diesen geistigen Sinn, in dem der Psalmist von dem Herrn als seinem Hirten und seiner unfehlbaren Quelle der Versorgung sprach, kann und muß jeder Sterbliche erlangen, wenn es ihm zur Gewißheit werden soll, daß ihm nichts zu mangeln braucht. Die Behauptung, daß dies möglich ist, dürfte indessen zu hoch und schwer beweisbar scheinen, solange man nicht in der Christlichen Wissenschaft die Wahrheit über Gott und des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm verstehen lernt.

Mrs. Eddy gibt auf Seite 578 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" eine herrliche Auslegung des 23. Psalms, indem sie statt des Wortes „Herr" den Ausdruck „die göttliche Liebe" gebraucht und schreibt: „[Die göttliche Liebe] ist mein Hirte; mir wird nichts mangeln". Diese Auffassung von Gott als Liebe bestärkt uns in der Gewißheit der göttlichen Fürsorge und Führung; denn wir erkennen dadurch, daß Gott immer gegenwärtig und allmächtig und nicht ein weitentferntes Wesen ist. Durch das Verständnis, das wir durch Eindringen in die Christliche Wissenschaft gewinnen, wird aus unserem bloßen Gottervertrauen ein bestimmtes geistiges Verständnis. Wir lernen verstehen, daß der Mensch immerdar die Widerspiegelung der unendlichen göttlichen Liebe und daher mit der göttlichen Quelle seines Seins eins ist und aus diesem unerschöpflichen Brunnen stets versorgt wird. Wir lernen auch verstehen, daß der falsche Glaube an ein von Gott getrenntes Dasein die Erscheinungen Mangel und Furcht hervorruft. Es wird allgemein angenommen, daß Materie befriedige. Daher ist der Kampf um materiellen Gewinn mit seinen Folgen Habsucht und Streit in großem Umfange an Stelle des Verlangens getreten, Gott, das Gute, zu kennen und Ihm zu dienen. Diesen Hang weist nicht nur Jesus in seiner Bergpredigt sondern auch Mrs. Eddy in ihren Lehren scharf zurecht.

Beim Lesen des 23. Psalms hat man unwillkürlich das Gefühl, daß der Dichter selber ein liebevoller, wachsamer und vorsichtiger Hirte gewesen sein muß, sonst hätte er nicht jenes liebliche Vertrauen in Gottes Fürsorge für Seine Kinder gewinnen können. das er so zuversichtlich zum Ausdruck bringt. Wir können daraus lernen, daß wir unbedingt die Eigenschaften der Liebe haben müssen, wenn uns die göttliche Fürsorge und Obhut zur Gewißheit werden soll, wie wir auch Barmherzigkeit üben müssen, wenn uns Barmherzigkeit widerfahren soll. Hierin liegt also die Zuflucht vor irrdischem Leid—im Liebe Uben, was allein das Gesetz der Liebe im sterblichen Leben in Wirksamkeit setzt. Dies gibt einem „das liebliche, geheiligte Gefühl und die Fortdauer der Einheit des Menschen mit seinem Schöpfer in der Wissenschaft", was, wie Mrs. Eddy schreibt, „unser heutiges Dasein mit der Allgegenwart und Kraft Gottes, des Guten, erleuchtet" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 196).

Im 4. Kapitel des 2. Buchs von den Königen finden wir noch ein Beispiel von reicher Versorgung. Ein Mann brachte Elisa zwanzig Gerstenbrote und neues Getreide. Elisa sagte: „Gib's dem Volk, daß sie essen!" Aber der Diener erwiderte, es sei wenig, um es hundert Mann vorzusetzen, worauf Elisa sagte: „Gib dem Volk . . . Denn so spricht der Herr: Man wird essen, und es wird übrigbleiben". In der Erzählung heißt es weiter: „Und er legte es ihnen vor, daß sie aßen; und es blieb noch übrig nach dem Wort des Herrn". Elisas Zuversicht, daß Gott Seine Verheißungen hält, zerstörte die Befürchtung ungenügender Versorgung.

Das Wissen, daß das stets anwendbare Gesetz der Versorgung wirkt und überall, wo ein menschliches Bedürfnis vorliegt, Fülle hervorbringt, zerstört Furcht vor Mangel. So wird das, was man schon hat, vervielfältigt; denn mit dem geistigen Wachstum wächst unsere Wahrnehmung des vorhandenen Guten. Geistiges Wissen ist der Sauerteig, der den Teig rechten menschlichen Bemühens ausdehnt. Laßt uns dankbar sein für alles, was wir schon haben, und unsere gegenwärtigen Segnungen selbstlos mit anderen teilen; denn Gott gibt das Gedeihen!

Die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist deshalb unschätzbar wertvoll, weil die Sterblichen verstehen lernen, daß nicht Geld versorgt, sondern daß die ihm zugrunde liegende rechte Idee uns erhält und stärkt und unsere Bedürfnisse befriedigt. Geistige Ideen gehen von dem göttlichen Gemüt, dem unendlichen Guten, aus und bekunden sich daher ohne Ende. Ist unser Gebet gerecht, so wird unser Verlaß auf Gott sichtbar belohnt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Eminent Domain

It was a lovely marsh, shaped like an oval, enshrined by the diminishing trees of his grove and a margin of heavy shrubbery all around. In the near background, beyond the far end of the marsh, were scattering swamp pines and cedars standing very straight and tapering to a point; they were welcome to him as they stood on guard behind the dense thicket. But the marsh itself—how beautiful—covered with water half-knee deep, filled with groups of tall bulrushes, of reeds of blue flag and slender grasses; and bright flowers here and there along the wavering edge. What joy to wade and wade, lengthwise and crosswise, pulling up a flag now and again and stripping it to reach the edible core; following the margin to seek out hidden flowers. It was too much; too much at one time for one small boy. And then, in mingled affection and gratitude, he established as western boundary a vague semicircle of deep green holding in its heart a marsh—his marsh without price. Slowly he returned to the dam-site (this he had built himself on some previous day) to think it all over. Now was the work done. The boundaries of his domain established. The domain his very own.—LOUIS H. SULLIVAN, in "The Autobiography of an Idea."

"I shall not want"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERHAPS the shepherd poet wrote no more helpful phrase than that which opens the twenty-third psalm, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." It is certain that it conveys the Psalmist's trust in God, his reliance on God, and that it has quickened the hope and strengthened the trust of unnumbered thousands. Confidence in God was ever a strong characteristic of David, as was evidenced in his willingness to face the Goliath of the camp of the Philistines and save the children of Israel from defeat. His reason for this reliance on divine aid was that the Lord, who had delivered him from the lion and the bear when he tended his father's sheep, would also deliver him from the hand of this Goliath. All readers who are familiar with the narrative in I Samuel know how richly his trust in divine power was rewarded.

The same spiritual sense in which the Psalmist spoke of the Lord as his Shepherd and his unfailing source of supply, is available to each mortal, and is essential if he would gain the assurance that he need not want. The statement of its availability may seem ideal and difficult of demonstration, however, until one learns in Christian Science the truth about God and man's relation to Him.

Mrs. Eddy gives a beautiful interpretation of the twenty-third psalm on page 578 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she renders "Lord" as "divine Love," and says, "[DIVINE LOVE] is my shepherd; I shall not want." This sense of God as Love enlarges one's assurance of divine care and guidance, for through it God is seen to be ever present and all-powerful, and not a far-off being. Through the understanding gained by the study of Christian Science, we pass from mere trust in God to definite spiritual understanding. We learn that man is the forever reflection of infinite divine Love and is, therefore, at-one with the divine source of his being, and ever supplied from this inexhaustible fount. We learn, too, that it is the false belief in an existence apart from God that produces the phenomena called want and fear. There is a very universal belief that matter satisfies; hence, the struggle for material gain, with its consequent greed and strife, has to a great extent supplanted the desire to know and to serve God, good. This tendency receives a strong correction in the words of Jesus in his Sermon on the Mount, as well as in the teachings of Mrs. Eddy.

One cannot read the twenty-third psalm without feeling the writer must himself have been a tender, watchful, provident shepherd, else he could not have gained the sweet confidence in God's care for His children which he so assuringly expresses. Here we may learn that we must needs have the qualities of Love if we would have the assurance of divine care and protection, even as we must exercise mercy if we would obtain mercy. Herein, then, is the refuge from earth's woes—to live love, which alone will bring into operation in mortal experience the law of Love. This gives one "the sweet, sacred sense and permanence of man's unity with his Maker, in Science," which Mrs. Eddy says "illumines our present existence with the ever-presence and power of God, good" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 196).

There is recorded another helpful instance of the experiencing of abundant supply in the narrative in II Kings, fourth chapter. A man brought to Elisha twenty loaves and corn in the ear. Elisha said, "Give unto the people, that they may eat." But the servitor replied that it was a small portion to set before a hundred men; whereupon Elisha said, "Give the people . . . for thus saith the Lord, They shall eat, and shall leave thereof." The narrative continues, "So he set it before them, and they did eat, and left thereof, according to the word of the Lord." Elisha's assurance that God's promises are kept destroyed the fear of insufficient supply.

The knowledge that the ever available law of supply is operating to bring forth abundance wherever there is human need, destroys fear of lack; so that which one already has is multiplied, for the sense of present good increases with one's spiritual growth. Spiritual knowing is the leaven that expands the loaf of right human endeavor. Let us give thanks for what we already have, and share unselfishly our present blessings; for God gives the increase.

The teaching of Christian Science is invaluable, in that mortals are learning it is not money that supplies, but the right idea behind it that sustains and strengthens us and supplies our needs. Spiritual ideas emanate from divine Mind, infinite good, and thus are infinite in manifestation. If our prayer is righteous, our reliance on God is visibly rewarded.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

The Moon a White Rose

But now the moon like a white rose shone
In the pale west, and the sun's rim sank,
And clouds arrayed their rank on rank
About his fading crimson ball:
The floor of Emen's hosting hall
Was not more level than the sea,
As full of loving phantasy,
And with low murmurs we rode on,
Where many a trumpet-twisted shell
That in immortal silence sleeps
Dreaming of her own melting hues,
Her golds, her ambers, and her blues,
Pierced with soft light the shallowing deeps.

—"The Wanderings of Oisin," by WILLIAM B. YEATS.

Lucy Stone a Pioneer

Her work in getting up the National Woman's Rights Conventions and her later work in carrying on the Suffrage Association was all done gratuitously. But she gave the service gladly. She said:

"The cause has been like a daughter to me. The service I have rendered it has always been its own exceeding great reward. I have rejoiced in every helpful thing done for it, and I have felt the pain of any disadvantage.

"I went from city to city and from state to state, everywhere carrying the good gospel of equal rights for women, seeking to create that wholesome discontent among women which would make them resent their unequal condition, and wish to escape from it. But the good sought to be done was hindered by the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the press." . . .

In many of the towns where she lectured, no woman had ever spoken in public before, and curiosity drew large crowds. The speaker was a great surprise to them. They expected a woman's rights advocate to be a tall, aggressive, disagreeable woman, with masculine manners and a strident voice. Instead they found a small, quiet woman, with gentle, unaffected manners, and the sweetest voice ever possessed by a public speaker. This voice became famous. It was so musical and delicious that those who had once listened to her, if they heard her speak a few words years afterward, on a railroad train or in a stagecoach where it was too dark too see faces, would say unhesitatingly, "That is Lucy Stone!"

She generally gave a series of three lectures, the first on "The Social and Industrial Disabilities of Woman," the second on her "Legal and Political Disabilities," and the third on her "Moral and Religious Disabilities." At every place where she spoke, women came to her after the lecture and poured out the story of the wrongs they had suffered under the unequal laws, thus giving her fresh illustrations to use at the next place.

Long before Lucy's time, occasional voices had been lifted in America in behalf of larger rights for women. . . . But they had pleaded this cause only incidentally to other subjects, which were their chief themes. Lucy Stone was the first and for years the only woman who made it her main topic, and went up and down the country lecturing upon it. It is for this that she has been called "the morning star of the woman's rights movement." In those early years, it was she who stood to the public as the representative of that cause, and bore the chief brunt of the obloquy connected with it. Elizabeth Cady Stanton said, "Lucy Stone was the first person by whom the heart of the American public was deeply stirred on the woman question."—ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, in "Lucy Stone, Pioneer of Woman's Rights."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SCOVILLE WINS OPENING GAME

Springs Surprise by Defeating Layton in Three-Cushion Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—An unexpected victory was scored by F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., over J. M. Layton of St. Louis, Mo., 50 to 35, in 55 innings, in the initial match of the world's championship tournament at three-cushion billiards. While the title-defender, Layton, was off form, Scoville, the eastern champion, displayed some brilliant sessions at the table.

Scoville earned fame in this, his first appearance in a world tourney His stroke and his methods of making billiards were unfamiliar to the veteran fans, who packed the Bensinger Arena; but he made the caroms and made them in good clusters.

Layton started out as though in very good stroke, with a lively action on the ivories that was a delight to watch. Shortly, however, he began encountering kiss-offs. He had six in a stretch of seven frames, something very unusual in a player of Layton's caliber.

These kiss-offs left openings for Scoville, who otherwise had a hard time picking anything out of what Layton left. In the tenth he tied the champion 6 to 6. Layton soon tied a few runs together and led 21 to 17, in 20 frames. The Buffalo entry kept pace with a run of 6.

Here began a strange lapse, Layton going 15 innings and making only one count. Scoville took advantage of this slump to run up a lead of 32 to 22. Layton could not even connect on his famous bank shots. Layton finally made a run of 3 in the thirty-fifth frame, and played more consistently for 15 innings. Scoville counted regularly until he reached 45 in 45 frames. Then he had a scoreless series of six innings and it looked as if he was one of those players who can never finish. However, he finally got under way again with a run of 3 and went out in 3 more frames. The score by innings:

F. S. Scoville—0 0 5 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 6 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 4 1 1 4 1 1 0 0 0 8 2 1 4 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 1. Total—50. Innings—55. High run—6. S—Incomplete safety, one off.

J. M. Layton—1 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 2 5 0 2 3 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0. Total—35. Innings—55. High run—5. Referee—Charles McElligott.

DULUTH NOW IN TIE FOR SECOND PLACE

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	13	1	6	66	40	26
Chicago	11	2	11	56	41	22
Duluth	11	1	6	38	33	22
Minneapolis	11	1	9	32	40	20
Kansas City	10	2	8	35	25	20
Buffalo	6	3	9	28	34	12
St. Louis	3	0	13	20	50	6

RESULT JAN. 19

Duluth 2, Minneapolis 1 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 20—The Duluth hockey team won an overtime game from Minneapolis by a score of 2 to 1 in an American Hockey League game here last night, and tied Chicago for second in the standing. The winning goal came after 4m. 21s. of overtime play when Johnny Mitchell took the puck from Bob Davis, following a scrimmage in front of the net to shoot it past Sam Levine, Minneapolis goalie.

Duluth scored first in the second period after Gerald Munro tried in vain to stop a hard shot by Gus Forslund. Munro stopped the puck momentarily but Forslund drove hard to push it into the goal. In the third period Roy Lessard tied the score on a well-placed rebound shot which he sent into the net. Vern Turner came out of the net to stop the puck but Lessard was faster, turning the game into overtime. Capt. Fred Gordon again played center on the second line in manager Dwan's attempt to strengthen his Minneapolis lineup. The summary:

DULUTH		MINNEAPOLIS
Green, Leswick, lw	rw	Redding, Depaul
Scott, Forslund, c	c	Johnson, Gordon
Gibson, Merrill, rw	lw	Collings, Lessard
Langlois, Mitchell, ld	rd	Coutu, Carbol
Davis, Bergi, rd	ld	Munro, Burland
Turner, g	g	Levine

Score—Duluth 2, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Forslund and Mitchell for Duluth; Lessard for Minneapolis. Assists—Davis for Duluth. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods and 4m. 21s. overtime.

College Basketball Results

Carbondale T. 32, Charleston T. 31.
Colorado T. 25, Colorado Aggies 20.
Columbia 26, Fordham 18.
Crescent A. C. 52, Bucknell 28.
Detroit 26, Xavier 20.
Harvard 32, M. I. T. 25.
Indiana 28, Iowa 20.
Iowa Central 63, Iowa Wesleyan 32.
Manhattan 16, New York 14.
Marquette 22, Creighton 18.
Minnesota 28, Wisconsin 26.
Muskingum 26, Capital 19.
Nebraska 31, Kansas 30.
Northwestern 26, Michigan 21.
Oregon State 21, Washington State 20.
St. John's 17, C. C. N. Y. 9.
Vanderbilt 43, Florida 35.
Waynesburg 31, Allegheny 30.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Portland	8	4	6	31	27	20
Vancouver	7	5	8	36	36	19
Seattle	6	6	5	30	32	18

RESULT JAN. 19

Portland 2, Vancouver 1.

PORTLAND LEADS LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, Jan. 20—Portland's Buckaroos replaced Vancouver in first place of the Pacific Coast Hockey League here last night with a dazzling 2-to-1 victory over the Lions. The game started out as a peaceful contest but ended with four players drawing major penalties. Last Friday at Seattle it was the big stick of "Red" Conn, crack Buckaroo forward, that brought his club their victory and, again last night, with the score tied as the teams went into the third period, it was Conn's brilliant shot which gave the decision to Portland. He scored six minutes after the faceoff. Dave Downie registered Portland's first goal after the game was three minutes old. Osmundson tied for Vancouver midway through the second period. Maher and Goalie Andy Aitkenhead of Portland, and Brennan and Redpath of Vancouver, were with the players receiving the majors.

INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTS DRAFT

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20 (AP)—The International League today accepted the universal draft through a telegraphic poll of the club owners, the result of which was announced by Charles Knapp, president.

GIANT BATTERY MEN DUE FEB. 20

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Pitchers and catchers of the New York Giants have been ordered to report to the Giant training camp at San Antonio on Feb. 20. The main body of players will not be due until March 5.

Crescent A. C. and Bayside in Playoff

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C
FINAL STANDING—SECOND GROUP

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Bayside Lawn T. C.	8	1	51	12	.889
City Athletic Club	7	2	43	20	.778
Park Ave. S. C.	3	5	23	33	.375
Fraternity S. T. C.	3	5	21	36	.375
Block Hall Club	0	8	9	47	.000

INTERGROUP PLAYOFFS

Crescent A. C.	1	0	5	2	1.000
Essex Club, Newark	0	1	2	5	.000
Bayside Lawn T. C.	0	0	0	0	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Crescent Athletic Club, winner in the first group, and Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, winner in the second group, will fight out the metropolitan Class C squash tennis championship on some neutral court next week, as the result of the matches played yesterday, also on neutral courts.

At the end of the regular schedule, Bayside and City Athletic Club were tied for the lead in the second group. So they met yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club courts, and the new entrant this season emerged victory for its group, 5 matches to 2. As both teams had a higher percentage than the winners of the other two groups, the winner advanced into the final playoff, while Crescent Athletic Club, winner in the first group, encountered Essex Club of Newark, also a newcomer into the league, which had won its playoff against Montclair Athletic Club, in the third or New Jersey Group, last week, after a regular schedule tie. This match was played at the City Athletic Club, yesterday afternoon, and was won by the New Moon team, also at 5-to-2.

Bayside ran away from the City Athletic Club players at the start, and won the first three matches. But the fourth came slowly. First, Herbert Henryson won from A. M. Elliott, No. 7 on the new team, and then the next two matches went to three games each. But finally John A. Wiley, No. 2 for Bayside, clinched the victory for Frank di Salvox's pupils by defeating Milton Cohn, 15—18, 15—10, 15—12.

The battle between the New Jersey team and the New Moon seven reversed this process. Here the Essex team took the first two matches in easy style, only to lose each of the others in turn. The two unbeaten leaders, C. E. Cameron Jr. for Essex, and Theodore H. Hendrickson for Crescent, met for the first time, and Cameron scored an unexpectedly easy victory, 15—6, 15—2. Then Joseph H. Scheerer, captain of the Jerseymen, defeated Paul Cavanagh of the New Moon forces, 15—3, 15—10. But the remaining matches were retrieved through great efforts by the balance of the Crescent team, and Forbes D. Shaw, encountering Irving Riker, the tennis player from Seabright, scored a brilliant victory to end the struggle, 15—10, 15—1. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS—PLAYOFF—
SECOND GROUP
BAYSIDE LAWN TENNIS CLUB 5; CITY ATHETIC CLUB 2

George Abbott, Bayside, defeated Edgar A. Simon, City, 15—4, 15—10.

J. A. Wiley, Bayside, defeated Milton Cohn, City, 15—18, 15—10, 15—12.

William Hoffman, Bayside, defeated M. H. Fischer Jr., City, 15—10, 15—2.

R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated T. A. Backer, City, 11—15, 15—12, 15—12.

Carlton Block, City, defeated H. Gordon Smith Jr., Bayside, 15—10, 10—15, 15—9.

Thomas Flynn, Bayside, defeated A. P. Heineman, City, 15—5, 15—0.

Herbert Henryson, City, defeated A. M. Elliott, Bayside, 15—8, 15—7.

PLAYOFF—FIRST AND THIRD GROUPS
CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5; ESSEX CLUB OF NEWARK 2

C. E. Cameron Jr., Essex, defeated T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, 15—6, 15—2.

Crosby Allison, Crescent, defeated J. C. Thoms, Essex, 17—15, 15—10.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated Paul Scherer, Essex, 6—15, 15—12, 15—5.

J. F. Scheerer, Essex, defeated Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, 15—3, 15—10.

F. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated Frank H. Vehslage, Essex, 15—8, 15—8.

Forbes D. Shaw, Crescent, defeated Irving Riker, Essex, 15—10, 15—1.

Daniel A. Tobin Jr., Crescent, defeated T. B. Townley Jr., Essex, 15—12, 15—18, 15—1.

Motorboat Racing Dates Announced

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—A United States program of events for followers of outboard and inboard motorboat racing was announced by the Regatta Circuit Rider's Club at its annual meeting yesterday in conjunction with the motorboat show in Grand Central Palace.

In addition to awarding the gold medal to Richard F. Hoyt of New York for the outstanding achievement in the motorboat field during 1930, the Circuit Rider's Club awarded star buttons to 10 other prominent figures in racing.

Those included J. Everett Wilkinson, Boston. Mrs. T. Frank Hickey, Shewsbury, Mass., was elected an honorary member of the association.

Among other meetings during the day was the preliminary session of the National Outboard Motor Association, which controls most of the racing for this class of boats throughout the country. The session was behind closed doors.

The schedule of motorboat events drawn up includes:

May 9—Albany-to-New York outboard marathon.

June 21—Ocean race, Corinthian Yacht Club, Philadelphia.

July 4—Motorboat regatta, Albany, N. Y.; intercollegiate outboard regatta, Lake Seneca, Geneva, N. Y.

Aug. 15—National Gold Cup regatta, Montauk, Long Island; 20-22—motorboat regatta, Lake Sunapee, N. H.; 21—motorboat regatta, Boothbay Harbor Yacht Club, Boothbay, Me.; 22-23—national sweepstakes, Red Bank, N. J.

MAJOR SMITH WINS MEDAL ROUND

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Maj. M. R. Smith of Kansas City, veteran of army golf courses, held a 78 last night for medal honors in the eighth annual Glenn H. Curtiss Trophy golf tournament for amateurs at the Hialeah public links, here. Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., who strode to victory in the Miami-Biltmore Country Club international tourney, was tied in second places in qualifying play with Ken Berry of Miami, at 79. Harcourt M. Brice was the winner of this tournament last year.

R. S. TUFTS SCORES A 79

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 20—Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, by scoring a 79 over the No. 2 course, chalked up the low gross in the final of the Tin Whistle round-robin tournament here yesterday and also corraled one of the five division prizes on a match play basis. The other divisional leaders were Charlon L. Becker of Antwerp, N. Y.; John C. Bowker of Detroit and Robert Foote of New Haven, tied; H. C. Buckminster of Boston and C. A. Chandler of Atlanta.

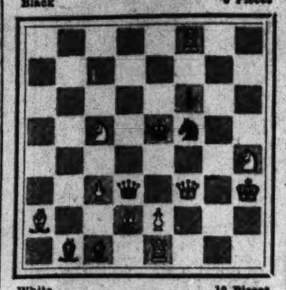
DARTMOUTH FOOTBALL POLICY

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 20—Announcement of the policy of the Dartmouth football coaching staff for the coming year was made today by Head Coach Jackson L. Cannell. There will be no spring practice, following the precedent last year. Fall practice will begin on Sept. 3, the first Wednesday after Labor Day, for the first season.

CHESS
by Frederick B. Chandler

PROBLEM NO. 1371
By A. C. White

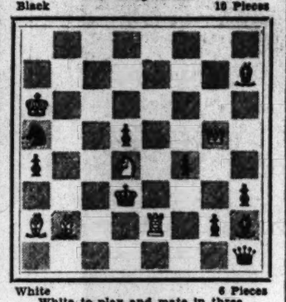
Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1372
By George Hume

Black 10 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1369. R-Kt4
No. 1370. 1. B-Kt4
2. RxPch
1. ——— PxBP
2. B-K6 PxQP
1. ——— Kt-B6
2. B-R5

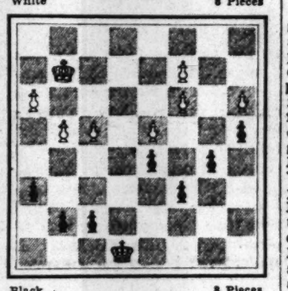
End-Game No. 26. 1 RxP, KtxR; 2 Q-Kt5, Kt-R3; 3 Q-Q5ch, KtxQ; 4 P-R6, and Black resigns because of P-R7ch and P-Kt8(Q).

END-GAMES

For the last few weeks we have been taking up brilliant and decisive combinations in direct attack. This ending, from a game played in the Nice tournament of 1930, is comparatively passive, though none the less decisive. Black's method of winning is quite instructive.

End-Game No. 27
By Sir George Thomas

White 8 Pieces



Black 8 Pieces
Black to play and win

NOTES

The Hastings tournament was won by Dr. Max Euwe, Dutch master, whose only loss was to Miss Vera Menchik, world champion of women. J. R. Capablanca lost to M. Sultan Khan and subsequent draws cost him first prize by a narrow margin. M. Sultan Khan started out very well, winning four games in succession, but, as in the Liége tournament, he met with a reversal of form; in the final standing he was third. R. F. Mitchell, strong London amateur, captured fourth place.

It is reported that a 10-game match will take place some time in July between Dr. Max Euwe and Capablanca. Dr. Euwe was beaten by the odd game in a match with Alekhine before the latter became champion and did very well, though losing, in matches with Bogoljubow.

Capablanca is expected to give a few exhibitions in New York City when he passes through on his way back to Cuba shortly.

Following the Stockholm tournament, R. Spielmann, Austrian master, and G. Stahlberg, outstanding Swedish player, engaged in a six-game match. This was won by Spielmann, 4½ to 1½. Here is one of the games:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Spielmann White	Stahlberg Black	Spielmann White	Stahlberg Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 RxR	Q-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Kt-B5!	BxKt(e)
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 QxB	P-KKt3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	19 Q-K5	R-K
5 P-K3	B-Q2	20 P-KR3	B-Q(f)
6 Kt-B3	Castles	21 Q-Kt8	B-K3
7 B-Q3(a)	P-B4(b)	22 Q-B7	QxKtP
8 PxQP	KPxP	23 R-Kt	Q-Q7
9 R-QB	PxP(c)	24 RxP	Q-K8ch
10 KKtxP	Kt-B4	25 B-B	Kt-K5
11 Castles	Kt-K3	26 BxB	QxPch
12 KtxKt	BxKt	27 K-R2	Kt-Q7
13 Kt-Kt5(d)	P-QR3	28 B-K2!	QxB
14 Kt-Q4	R-B	29 R-Kt8	Resigns
15 Q-B3	RxR		

(a) R-QB is usually played at this point, for it prevents P-B4 by Black.

(b) Less aggressive would be P-B3, which would probably transpose into the usual line. The text often leaves Black with an isolated QP.

(c) If P-B5, 10 B-B5, B-Kt5; 11 Castles, BxKt; 12 RxB, P-QKt4 would give Black strong Q-side pawns, though White would still control the center.

(d) White emerges from the exchanges with the preferable game, owing in part to Black's isolated QP.

(e) This exchanges Black's best B, but after B-Q; 18 P-QKt3, White's attack continues. If Q-Q, White might play 18 Kt:xBch, QxKt; 19 BxKt, QxB; 20 QxQ, etc., with the better ending chances.

(f) Black's efforts to free himself speed his downfall.

A short game without a decisive blunder, like the loss of a piece, is comparatively rare in serious chess. Here is a game from the last championship tournament of the Berlin Chess Club. White develops a quick attack in enterprising fashion.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Ruchter White	Duhrssen Black	Ruchter White	Duhrssen Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	8 B-Kt5ch	K-K2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	9 Q-R5	PxKt
3 B-Kt5	P-KR3	10 PxP	Q-Q4
4 B-R4	P-B4	11 Kt-B3!	QxKtP
5 P-K3	P-QKt3	12 PxKtch	PxP
6 B-K2(a)	B-Kt2	13 Q-K5(c)	Kt-Q2
7 Kt-K5!	P-Q3(b)	14 Q-B7	Resigns(d)

(a) The expected move is B-Q3, but White has something up his sleeve.

(b) White apparently is prepared for BxP, when 8 B-R5 might follow. If Black then plays 8 . . . BxR; 9 Kt:xBP, Q-B2; 10 Kt:xRch, K-Q; 11 B-B3, BxB; 12 QxB, and White has much the better game; or 8 . . . P-Kt3; 9 B-B3, BxR; 10 BxB, P-KKt4; 11 BxR, and White has the advantage. If 9 . . . P-KKt4; 8 B-R3. As is quite often the case, the brilliant lines are only "what might have been." The text, however, allows White an equally brilliant attack. If 7 . . . Kt-B3; 8 B-R5, and if P-Kt3; 9 Q-R3! . . . P-KR3, and if 8 B-R5, Castles, seems to be the best move.

(c) For Black a disastrous thirteenth move. There is no defense.

(d) If 14 . . . B-Q; 15 BxPch, KxB; 16 QxRch, K-Kt2; 17 Castles QR!

COACH CALDWELL RETAINED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 20 (AP)—Charles W. Caldwell will coach the Williams College football team again next season, it became definitely known here yesterday, and also will be in charge of varsity basketball and baseball. This spring will mark his first venture in baseball here, but he is coaching basketball this winter for the second time, and last fall handled football for the third season. Williams has lost three football games in that time, all to Columbia.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Harvard 34, Colby 0.

STUDENTS MAKE A 'PEACE' MOVE

Princetonians Would Meet Harvard in All Sports Except Football

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20 (AP)—Undergraduate "officials" at Princeton University favor an immediate resumption of athletic relations with Harvard in all sports except football.

This sentiment was expressed in a letter published by the Daily Princetonian yesterday, and signed by the chairman of the undergraduate council, the presidents of the three upper classes and the captains of all major and minor sport teams.

In part, the letter, containing 19 signatures, said:

"It is our opinion that athletic relations, football excepted, should be resumed with Harvard, not at some distant date, but immediately. Realizing that the football problem involves many intricate details, we, on the other hand, feel that there is no reason whatever to postpone scheduling contests in other sports."

The letter was forwarded yesterday to Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the board of athletic control, who left Sunday for the middle West on an extended speaking tour.

Football was the only sport at Princeton to pay its own way during the fiscal year ended July, 1930, according to the financial report of the university athletic association, issued yesterday.

Football had a net revenue of $259,574 for the 1929 season, the report revealed.

The total surplus for the year was $31,967, which was reduced to $20,098 to cover a deficit from the previous year.

Of the five other major sports, hockey came closest to earning its own way, showing a deficit of $8128. Other deficits were: Track, $28,696; crew, $23,696; baseball, $17,447; basketball, $9453.

The total deficit for minor sports was $37,529.

Deductions from the football revenue were $124,949 for other sports and $102,657 for administrative expenses, intramural sports, rent and upkeep.

The Harvard Crimson, the undergraduate daily at that university, has an editorial today in which it expresses its appreciation of the action of the Princeton sports captains in petitioning for a resumption of athletic relations with Harvard, excepting football. The Crimson also asked the opinion of four Harvard captains regarding a renewal of relations with Princeton teams in minor events and W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, captain of next year's varsity football team; Vernon Munroe '31, captain of the varsity track team; T. E. Farrell '31, captain of the varsity basketball team, and R. C. Aldrich '31, captain of the varsity cross-country team, all expressed approval of the plan.

NEBRASKA WINS IN OVERTIME, 31 TO 30

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 20—The University of Kansas basketball team relinquished its lead in the "Big Six" Conference race here last night, when it lost an overtime game to the University of Nebraska, 31 to 30. A free throw by Seldon Davey '31, decided the contest in the last minute of the play, in the extra period.

NEBRASKA		KANSAS
Fisher, lf	rg	Cox
Davey, rf	lg	Page
Maclay, c	c	Johnson, Hale
Koster, lg	rf	O'Leary, Ramsey
Hokut, rg	lf	Bishop

Score—University of Nebraska 31, University of Kansas 30. Goals from floor—Fisher 5, Davey 4, Maclay 2, Hokuf for Nebraska; O'Leary 5, Page 3, Bishop 2, Cox 2, Hale for Kansas. Goals from foul—Fisher 2, Maclay 2, Hokuf 2, Davey for Nebraska; O'Leary 2, Bishop, Page for Kansas. Referee—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's. Umpire—Pat Mason, Rockhurst.

BLACKWELL CUP RACE ON THE HARLEM MAY 2

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The return of Yale to the Harlem River to meet Columbia and Pennsylvania in the Blackwell Cup regatta May 2 features Columbia's 1931 varsity rowing schedule announced yesterday.

The Yale crew made its last appearance on the Harlem in 1922, losing to the Columbia eight in a dual meet. In recent years the Blackwell Cup regatta has been decided at Derby, Conn.

Columbia's schedule also calls for dual meets on the Harlem with the Navy and Massachusetts Institute of Technology on April 18 and May 16, respectively. The Lions again will row against Princeton and Pennsylvania in the Childs' Cup race on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, N. J., May 30 and also compete in the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson.

OREGON STATE FIVE WINS ON FREE THROW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 20—Outscored on floor goals, Oregon State College won its first home Pacific Coast Conference basketball game of the season from State College of Washington, 21 to 20. Almost perfect free throwing by the Beavers gave them the victory, and a gift shot in the final minute of play by H. S. Merrill '32, Oregon State guard, broke the tie.

Oregon State took the lead early in the game and maintained it most of the first half. The score was tied at half time, 10-all. The second half was a wild mêlée, with the score tied several times and the lead seesawing back and forth. Washington State led, 20 to 18, with only two minutes to go. A floor goal by E. C. Lewis '33, Oregon State center, tied the score and Merrill's free shot did the rest.

Washington State scored nine floor goals to the Beavers' seven, but the victors sank seven out of eight tries for free throws. The Pullman aggregation sank only two of its eight free shots. H. U. Gordon '33, the Cougars' center, was the scoring star of the game with four floor goals. Lewis was Oregon State's leading scorer with three floor goals and four free throws.

OREGON STATE		WASH. STATE
Thomas, lf	rg	Wills
Ballard, Lyman, Ft	lf	McLarney
Lewis, c	c	Gordon
Merrill, lg	rf	Cross, Pesco
Fagans, rg	lf	Holsten

Score—Oregon State College 31, State College of Washington 30. Goals from floor—Lewis 3, Ballard 2, Thomas 2 for Oregon State; Gordon 4, Holsten 2, Wills 2, Pesco, for Washington State. Goals from foul—Lewis 4, Merrill 3, for Oregon State; Holsten, Wills, for Washington State. Referee—Emil Piluso. Umpire—Robert Morris.

Australians Beat the West Indians

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 20—Australia defeated the West Indies here today by a wide margin of an innings and 217 runs in the third cricket test match of the present five-game series, whereof the home side has taken the honors with three successive victories. The Australians won the first encounter by 10 wickets and the second by an innings and 172 runs. To all intents and purposes, the West Indies were beaten when play ceased Monday, for then with only two wickets left they needed 250 runs to avoid defeat by a margin of an innings.

Although the West Indian batsmen came and went in steady procession, yesterday was a red-letter day for G. Headley, whose 102 not out constitutes the first century ever made by a West Indies player in a test match. He was at the crease 4h. 7m. and hit 10 fours. The merit of this performance was emphasized by the fact that the next highest West Indian scores were his own 28 in the second innings and F. R. Martin's 21 in the first.

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

Ponsford, c Birkett, b Francis	109
Jackson, lbw, b Francis	6
Bradman, c Grant, b Constantine	223
Kippax, b Birkett	84
McCabe, c Constantine, b Griffith	8
Woodfull, c Barrow, b Griffith	17
Fairfax, c Sealey, b Scott	9
Oxenham, lbw, b Griffith	48
Grimmett, c Constantine, b Francis	2
Ironmonger, c Roach, b Griffith	2
Oldfield, (not out)	38
Extras	16
Total	558

WEST INDIES—First Innings

Roach, lbw, b Oxenham	4
Martin, lbw, b Grimmett	21
Headley, not out	102
Sealey, c McCabe, b Ironmonger	3
Grant, c McCabe, b Grimmett	8
Constantine, c Fairfax, b Ironmonger	9
Birkett, lbw, b Oxenham	0
Barrow, st Oldfield, b Grimmett	19
Scott, b Oxenham	0
Francis, b Oxenham	8
Griffith, lbw, b Grimmett	8
Extras	3
Total	193

Second Innings

Roach, b McCabe	1
Martin, lbw, b Oxenham	11
Headley, c Oldfield, b Ironmonger	38
Sealey, not out	16
Grant, run out	10
Constantine, lbw, b Oxenham	0
Birkett, b Grimmett	13
Barrow, st Oldfield, b Grimmett	17
Scott, lbw, b Grimmett	16
Francis, c Oldfield, b Grimmett	7
Griffith, c Bradman, b Grimmett	13
Extras	11
Total	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Australia's First Innings

	O.	M.O.	R.	W.
Francis	26	4	76	3
Griffith	23	4	133	4
Scott	24	0	126	1
Constantine	26	2	74	1
Martin	27	3	85	0
Sealey	3	0	32	0
Birkett	7	0	16	1
Grant	1	0	1	0

West Indies' First Innings

Fairfax	7	2	13	0
Oxenham	30	15	39	4
Ironmonger	26	15	43	2
Grimmett	41.3	9	95	4

West Indies' Second Innings

Fairfax	6	2	6	0
McCabe	7	1	16	1
Oxenham	18	4	37	2
Ironmonger	15	8	29	1
Grimmett	14.3	3	49	5

HOCKEY NOTES

THE former Pittsburgh, and present Philadelphia, National League club has had its difficulties winning games in recent years against Boston, Chicago and Rangers, and particularly the last named.

Rangers have won 13 straight, while Chicago and Boston have triumphed 10 successive times against the old Pirates and present Quakers. In all, since 1926-27, Rangers have won a total of 23 games, with three tied, in 30 played.

In the pioneer days of the Boston Bruins, namely the 1924-25 and 1925-26 seasons, the Ottawa Senators ran up a string of nine successive victories against the newcomers; but today matters are reversed. Ottawa no longer has its King Clancy, Frank Nighbor and "Hooley" Smith of the prosperous days and now the Bruins, with Clapper, Weiland, Shore and others, have defeated the Senators in the past seven games.

Chicago Black Hawks are reported to be seeking Dave Downie, diminutive right wing of the Portland Buckaroos of the Pacific Coast Hockey League. Downie is reputed to have plenty of speed and a good shot. Red Conn, Portland captain and star center, and Joe McGoldrick, hefty defenseman, are also being sought by the majors. The coast league may not be of major rating, but a good number of its players are.

From the strenuous battle now going on between the Canadian division teams for the first four places in the standing, it would seem that the last month will be needed to start guessing the final positions. If the race continues to the finish it may take too much out of the winners. Boston and Chicago almost could take it easy from now on and be sure of playoff positions.

U. S. BOBSLEIGH TEAMS MAY COMPETE AT HOME

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The prospect that American bobsleigh teams, now performing in Switzerland, may enter the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championships at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 6—7, was held out today by Daniel J. Ferris, executive-secretary of the A. A. U., following word that United States entries finished one-two in the international championship run at St. Moritz.

The teams are made up of American residents, spending the winter season in the Swiss resort, Ferris explained. They have official status through arrangements made by Jay O'Brien, A. A. U. organizer and representative of the United States in the International Bobsleigh Federation.

Whether they come over this winter or not, American teams trained in Switzerland are expected to compete in the 1932 winter Olympics at Lake Placid.

ALLEN PURCHASES NASHVILLE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Nashville Club of the Southern Association passed yesterday to R. G. Allen, who recently terminated his 16 years' ownership of the Little Rock Club because of inability to renew his park lease. Allen paid $50,000 for the 628 shares, representing 90 per cent of the outstanding stock, and agreed to assume a bonded mortgage indebtedness of $52,500, receiving the club debt-free except for this. The sale was to satisfy a debt of approximately $80,000 to Caldwell & Co. and $70,000 to the Fourth and First National Bank. These two creditors will receive practically all of the $50,000.

NORTHWESTERN RETAINS LEAD

Defeats Michigan in 'Big Ten' Game—Minnesota, Indiana Win

BIG TEN BASKETBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Against	P.C.
Northwestern	3	0	82	70	1.000
Chicago	2	0	60	58	1.000
Indiana	2	1	113	103	.750
Ohio State	2	1	72	58	.667
Minnesota	2	1	85	80	.667
Michigan	2	3	111	114	.400
Wisconsin	2	3	98	102	.400
Purdue	1	2	75	89	.333
Iowa	1	3	80	101	.250
Illinois	0	4	85	106	.000

LEADING INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

Player College	Goals For	Foul	Tot
N. J. Daniels, c, Michigan	14	8	36
B. W. Miller, rf, Indiana	11	10	32
B. F. Reiff, rf, Northwestern	11	8	30
R. F. Altenhoff, g, Michigan	10	7	27
H. M. Schoening, lf, Minnesota	10	6	26
D. A. Nelson, lf, Wisconsin	7	10	24
C. B. Harper, rf, Illinois	7	9	23
J. A. Paul, rg, Wisconsin	8	7	23
R. Y. Bartholomew, lf, Illinois	7	8	22
W. B. Dickey, c, Indiana	10	1	21
Henry Weiss, lf, Michigan	9	3	21
C. B. Williamson, rf, Iowa	6	9	21
J. R. Wooden, rg, Purdue	7	6	20

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 20—Northwestern University retained its lead in the Western Conference basketball race here last night, defeating the University of Michigan, 26 to 21. The Wildcats got the jump on Michigan by rolling up eight points at the start of the contest, but the Wolverines rallied and trailed at half time by only three points.

Michigan rallied at the start of the second period, and led by four points at one time. The score was tied at 21 to 21, with 8½ minutes to go, and for the next six minutes neither side was able to score.

A floor basket by Capt. B. F. Riel '31 broke the tie, and a shot by E. C. Johnson '33, who was left uncovered under the basket, gave Northwestern a lead which Michigan was unable to cut down. Joseph Reiff '33 was Northwestern's scoring star, accounting for 15 points of the Wildcat total. He scored 13 of these points during the first period.

N. J. Daniels '32 led Michigan in scoring with 11 points. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN		MICHIGAN
Reiff, lf	rg	Williamson
Riel, rf	lg	Altenhof
McCarnes, Johnson, c	c	Daniels, Shaw
Smith, lg	rf	Petrie
Marshall, rg	lf	Weiss

Score—Northwestern University 26, University of Michigan 21. Goals from floor—Reiff 6, Riel 3, Johnson for Northwestern; Daniels 5, Altenhof, Williamson, Weiss, Petrie for Michigan. Goals from foul—Reiff 3, Riel, Marshall, Johnson for Northwestern; Daniels, Altenhof for Michigan. Referee—Feezle. Umpire—Kearns.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 20—The University of Indiana scored its third successive "Big Ten" basketball victory here last night, when it held off the University of Iowa to take the lead in the closing minutes of play and win, 28 to 20.

Floor goals by Morton Koser '31, forward, and Alexander Rogers '33, center, gave Iowa a 7-to-1 lead in the first few minutes of play. W. B. Dickey '33, Hoosier center, turned the tide with a free toss. Floor goals by Claron Veller '31, B. W. Miller '31, J. A. Campbell '31, and Dickey, offset the Hawkeye scoring the later part of the period, and the half ended with the teams tied, 13 to 13.

A 19-to-13 lead taken by the Old Gold five during the first part of the second period fell when Dickey scored

Women's Enterprises and Activities

The 'Women's Penny Paper' and Its Editor

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON A Saturday late in October, more than 40 years ago, there appeared in London a modest little paper of four sheets. It bore the title of Women's Penny Paper, and announced itself as "the only paper in the world conducted, written, printed and published by women." It declared its policy to be progressive; its aim, "the highest ideal of excellence"; its endeavor, "to supply our readers with general English and foreign news in such a way as to place before them the leading questions of the day in plain and concise language"; and, moreover, declared its pages to be open to "all shades of opinion, to the working woman as freely as to the educated lady; to the conservative and the radical, to the Englishwoman and foreigner."

It is easy to imagine the months and perhaps years of careful thought and planning, of enthusiasm and courage that lay back of such an enterprise. There were times of discouragement, too, no doubt, but the editor, Helena B. Temple, had evidently taken as her motto the verse which appears at the head of so many copies of her magazine: "Speak unto the, People that they Go Forward," and the little paper, under her guidance, did "go forward," supporting such movements as temperance, woman's suffrage, antivivisection. Its columns were full of discussion of the events of the day and specially of the doings of women in all parts of the world, until it became a dignified magazine of 16 sheets bearing the name Woman's Herald.

The little paper forms delightful reading and makes the woman of today stop to think with new appreciation of those courageous pioneers who began the present-day movement of more freedom and greater activity for women.

Helena Temple, Editor

Helena Temple has very little to say about herself, but she has a great deal to say about other women who are engaged in new and interesting enterprises. We must remember that though centuries ago women were active in many fields, the industrial revolution changed both working and social conditions so that women sank more and more into the background of public affairs. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, however, women began to reach out for wider activity, for a larger field of usefulness. It is these women who interest Helena Temple particularly, and each week the paper's leading article is an interview with some woman who has taken up work which until that time had been considered suitable only for men, and these interviews furnish much delightful material to those who are interested in women innovators.

The editor herself somehow contrived to find time to conduct most of these interviews, and her eager interest in women explorers, band conductors, sculptors, attorneys, lecturers, writers, artists—public figures of all kinds—show her to be an alert and interesting person.

The Correspondence Column

And then the correspondence column she conducts! Here the most open-minded discussions are encouraged. For weeks the argument raged as to whether or not "the manly young lady" is typical of business women. One writer says: "I found it to be a not at all unusual idea that as soon as women took any part in public affairs, or interested themselves otherwise than in their own particular sphere, viz., home, they must lose their womanly nature, and become manly in their talk, their manners, their dress." Was this necessary? Should the young business woman affect mannish garments? Should she, perhaps, wear divided skirts? Should she cling to the feminine garments of her stay-at-home sisters? Should she not, at any rate, simplify her costume? This discussion filled the correspondence column for weeks, even the gentlemen taking an interest and submitting contibutions. One woman felt that dress reform was important—indeed, most of them did—and she made definite suggestions which she evidently felt to be decidedly radical, as she put them forth with some hesitation. But as we read them over, they hardly seem so extreme as to cause great anxiety, for this is what she advocates: "With merino undergarments, a silk, flannel, or cambric skirt, long stockings and a pair of warmly-lined satin knee-breeches, the dress skirt ought to be sufficient. It would be warmly lined with flannel, or luxuriously with wadded and quilted silk." Sufficient? Well, that would seem to us a fairly conservative costume.

Other questions are discussed in Helena Temple's column,—questions of education and wages and manners and morals. The editor appends this note: "Many married women are able to write anonymously on topics of moral interest, whose husbands would prevent their writing with signatures; their writings do good and we must only hope that the Women's Penny Paper will encourage some women who are so situated, to claim freedom of action."

American Women Featured

Helena Temple is greatly interested in American women. Her paper often carries a column of "American Notes," with such items as "Mrs. Beecher Stowe: 3,000,000 copies of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' have been sold since its first publication." American women are frequently featured in her interview columns.

One is glad that this progressive little paper was successful, and that on Dec. 20, 1890, the editor could make an "important announcement" of "change of name" from Women's Penny Paper to Woman's Herald. "The name Woman's Herald may, with fitness and propriety, be adopted by us, for we have preëminently made it our aim to herald the New Womanhood, and our new name is thought to be more consistent with the high place which the Women's Penny Paper has taken," she writes, with her customary dignity. "Our policy will be in the future, as it has been in the past, to reflect truthfully and accurately every phase of woman's work and thought, and to further in every direction the emancipation of Womanhood from the trammels of tradition, and to promote her development in any and every direction in which she believes herself to be right." And there is no doubt that Helena Temple's well-conducted sheet did do its part in forwarding its editor's beloved "Cause of Women," and in freeing "Womanhood from the trammels of tradition."

Exhibition of Handicrafts Held in Athens

By JOSEPHINE DEMAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

WHILE the Balkan Congress was being held here to promote a better mutual understanding among the people of the Balkan peninsula, an exhibition was organized for the occasion by the women of Athens. This exhibition was meant not only to encourage the waning arts and crafts in these countries, but also to establish and strengthen a permanent bond of friendship between the nationals represented. These all endeavored to present to the public their best products, but even more significant than the work shown was the hearty coöperation which marked the inauguration and completion of the project.

The Rumanian section presented a great variety of embroideries and costumes with the well-known characteristic of brightly colored needlework. The peasants of Rumania are left entirely free to produce their traditional handiwork and no outside influence, so it is alleged, is allowed to meddle with their natural good taste. Jugoslavia presented brilliant specimens of tissues, laces, embroideries and handwoven fabrics.

From Homeric times, embroidering and loom weaving in Greece have been practiced as expressions of art in the home, and still followed in all parts of the country. Even at the present time, the beauty of the designs, the pleasing colors and fine textures which characterize these crafts in Greece, render the handiwork more than ever in demand for decorative purposes.

Embroidery a Heritage

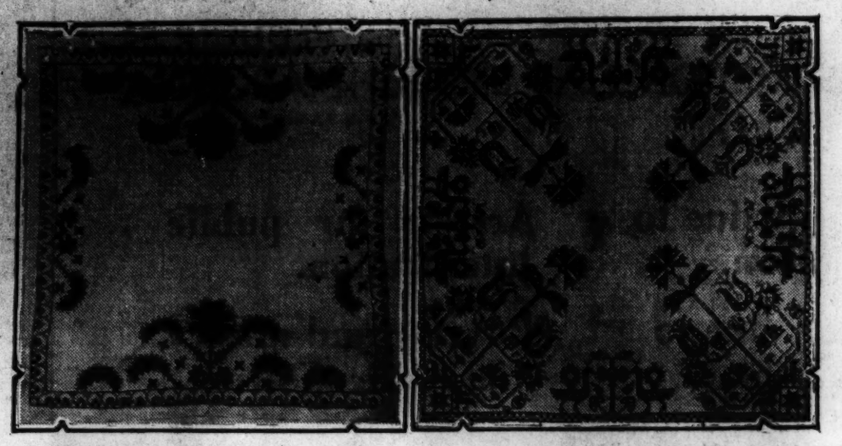
Among the peasant women the "raison d'être" for the home industry, has ever been the trousseau of the bride, who takes a special pride in accomplishing the best she can in weaving and adorning her clothes and improving her home decoration. Also in the islands where women stay at home practically all winter, one finds the most charming examples of intricate workmanship, and masterpieces of their kind have been produced in the Archipelago.

The average Athenian, with her reputation for smartness and close adherence to Parisian fashion likes to adorn herself on national and other festive occasions with any one of the picturesque garbs of classic Minoan (Cretan), Byzantine or peasant style. The court dress which was specially designed for Queen Amalia and worn by her and her ladies, closely resembles the rich apparel donned by the aristocratic ladies of the hinterland. The selfsame costume graced the Maid of Athens of Byronic fame.

Greece has not stood apart from other countries in the effort to revive her national handiwork and to adapt it to modern requirements. As a matter of fact, the work produced in the laborious, ancient embroideries displayed, for instance, in this Balkan exhibition—real museum pieces—may be reproduced at any time.

Several committees of Athenian ladies have formed various organizations to select and revive the finest leisure hours or during long winter months, is a source of income for the people. To the Greek of island or village, embroidering is like a natural gift. The work is a traditional heritage and the power to execute intricate patterns is transmitted from grandmother to mother and grand-daughter and learned with amazing facility. The workers may even be called self-taught.

While modern ways of living and industrial life have weaned many a daughter of Hellas from her loom, still, it is understood that most of



These Lunch Cloths Are Embroidered According to the Ancient Style of Needlework. The One at the Left Is Characteristic of the Ionian Isles. The One at the Right Is Macedonian. The Revival of Such Work Places Much Beauty and Many Historic Records Within Reach of the Contemporary Collector and Home Maker.

Cretan Embroidery.

Greek designs applicable to modern purposes. Schools have been founded, to which experienced women of each district have been appointed as teachers and advisers. At different times, sales have been organized in Athens, Kephissia and Delphi. This year's Balkan show was certainly the most complete assemblage of native crafts as it contained also samples of pottery, glassware, carpets, rugs, metal work, jewelry, dolls, etc. Lovers of the applied arts of the Near East had the opportunity to admire what experts from Brussels, Paris and Germany have characterized as the best manifestation of woman's handiwork.

The Delphic Idea

The beautiful silk woven garments, worn last April by the performers of the dramas during the Delphic festival and which have been specially designed by Mrs. Sikellianos on entirely classic lines, were also displayed at the Balkan exhibition. Her exhibition was held during the second festival in Delphi, April, 1930, the first having been held in 1927. This year there was a more general understanding of what the Delphic effort is trying to accomplish by using the classic grounds for an enlargement of the ancient Amphyctionic idea of a wider understanding between nations. The site of Delphi at the foot of Mt. Parnassus is an ideal spot for the gathering of people from all over the world for periodical festivals, in which the ancient theater and stadium are used for the production of dramas, athletic games and exhibitions of peasant handicraft. The cultured class, who are interested to see a drama of Æschylus performed in such grandiose surroundings, are also those who appreciate the quality of peasant work, which is extremely varied and beautiful in Greece. Mrs. Sikellianos's intention is also to interest more cultured people in doing loom weaving and other handiwork, as such crafts were not limited to the peasant class, but were often performed by individuals belonging to the higher classes. She herself is an example with her own original way of hand weaving, by which she contrives to make fabrics more nearly resembling those shown in the Greek statues and bas-reliefs. In order to adapt this sort of cloth to modern dress Mrs. Sikellianos has discovered a way of weaving in the loom the shape of almost any frock without cutting pieces with the scissors.

Mrs. Sikellianos hopes eventually to found schools for her type of weaving, knowing that there is a demand for the kind of material she produces.

This is only one of the schools projected in the Delphic plan. Schools of agriculture, music and the drama are contemplated.

Left—Young Girl of Athenian Society Wearing the Costume of the "Maid of Athens," on the Occasion of the Feasts of the Centennial.

Right—Young Peasant of Negara, Attica, in Her Local Costume. After a Water Color by the Greek Painter, N. Gyzis.

Relation of Training to Income

Industries That Begin at Home

"Employment for Women" Series—No. 1

The first third of this century has brought about a greater change in the activities of women than any period of equal duration in the world's history. Perhaps the years have effected a more sweeping revision in the United States than elsewhere; certainly they have shown up new horizons, both economic and social. The outstanding problem is that of the present-day woman's equipment to demand a fair wage. In this series of articles the writer will deal with both trained and untrained women and their respective opportunities in the wage-earning field.

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PARTISANS of modern education have laid such stress on definite training for entrance into any branch of wage-earning activity as apparently to ignore certain compelling evidence regarding the education that real living gives.

One unquestionable fact is that many women are confronted with the necessity of self-support without formal training for any wage-earning occupation. Another fact is that there are shining examples of women, some of them mothers of young children, others of middle age, who have entered upon careers without previous training, and made good.

At this point it is well to consider what is meant by "training." Some years of experience in the employment field have led the writer to believe that there is practically no such thing as the untrained woman. A normal active life is in itself a training, and its activities may be extended, often are, into business and professional careers.

Living is Training

Records of colonial and after-Revolutionary days reveal married women who made money at home, and others who were in business under their own shingles. After the Civil War thousands of women were confronted with the necessity of caring for themselves and their children. The World War not only placed many more women in this situation but brought to light the fact that many women prefer to earn their own money and, accordingly, have entered the industrial arena by choice.

One of the opinions regarding the early wage-earning woman was that aside from teaching, two occupations only—keeping boarders and dressmaking—were open to her. Of necessity, women of that period were largely trained in the home. In the light of the modern insistence upon specialized training, it is interesting to note that these three occupations, with their present-day ramifications, remain the stand-by of the majority of self-supporting women.

The business of making clothes has gone into the factory, but it is still largely done by women. Boarding houses and small hotels are still owned and run by women, according to modern standards. In the administration of large hotels, many women are employed in responsible positions. All over the United States women are paid for expert home making; they are renting furnished rooms and apartments, and running both small tea rooms and large restaurants. Women are equally active in the wholesale and retail food-purveying industries.

Home, the Instructor

There are plenty of concrete examples of business successes arriving from some family need. The Donnelly Garment Company, a business that now runs into the millions, started back in the 1890's, when Mrs. Nell Donnelly wanted some dainty work clothes to suit the bungalow home she and her young husband had built in a Kansas City suburb. At that period the stores offered nothing of this sort, and so she designed and made some herself. In spite of pessimistic remarks from her neighbors that she would "soon get over wanting to look pretty about her housework," she continued, in the belief that clothes should match the home. Mr. Donnelly so approved of this original bungalow dress that at his suggestion she took some samples to the manager of a Kansas City department store, who placed them on sale. The result was a prompt order, after three days, for 18 dozen. The spare room of the bungalow was fitted up with sewing machine and a large cutting table, and two of the doubting neighbors came in to help. Incidentally, in spite of the style appeal of a Fifth Avenue address, the Donnelly Garment Company continues to function from the old home town.

Not less ingenious is the career of a Long Island housewife, also faced with the problem of money making, whose family Ford and a telephone were her sole material assets. At that period, her suburban community, like others on the island, had no taxi service. She offered the services of her Ford to take her commuting neighbors back and forth from the trains. The Ford soon proved insufficent for the demands made upon it, and this was the genesis of a profitable taxi business, still operated by its founder.

Business Acclaims Domestic Talent

Many of Dixie's daughters have made successes in the industrial field. Mrs. Marion T. Cowan of Nashville, Tenn., with grown children off her hands and time on her hands, decided to commercialize an old family recipe for pickles. Mrs. Cowan's reason for this choice was that while most families like good pickles, few modern homes are equipped with space to make and store them. So a brand of pickles now nationally known went on the market.

Mrs. Cowan confesses to going through a period of great difficulty in making her home product withstand incidents of shipping and changes of temperature. But with no school knowledge of chemistry and without laboratory tests, she so overcame her difficulties that within three months of their initial marketing, her pickles received the indorsement of the institute of a widely esteemed magazine.

It was also a southern girl who was responsible for the chain of Daisy Doughnut Shops. Her training was that of a professional æsthetic dancer; her asset was a family formula for superior doughnuts, together with the taste and ability to introduce the humble doughnut into the pleasant atmosphere of tiny, softly lighted shops, gay with flowers and modernistic furniture.

When in some department store one finds an artificial flower that differs from other artificial flowers as one garden flower differs from its sister bloom, one may have hit upon the work of a New York woman, Mrs. Harriet H. Healey. Mrs. Healey, disapproving of the only standardized artificial flower she could buy, decided to make her own. She now has a garden, copying her flowers as they blossom in their natural backgrounds.

The list of successful industries born in the home could be extended far beyond the space limits of this article. Those already cited, however, naturally suggest another consideration in the wage-earning problem for women; namely, whether to start in the home town or to venture into business in the field of metropolitan industry. This is the subject of the next article.

[The second article in this series of six will appear on this page next Tuesday.]

New Colors in Glass

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE steady increase in our homes of beautiful glassware tends to make us skeptical of any fresh discoveries in this direction. Miss Halford and her sisters, however, in their little London shop called "Bohemia," have brought together a collection of colored glass direct from Czechoslovakia that is undoubtedly of exceptional fineness of coloring, and possesses the great advantage that it can be bought at quite a moderate price.

This kind of glass is especially suitable for anyone who is experimenting with color schemes in her home. Color in glass, so consistently demanded of recent years, has by no means reached its limit of expression. This latest collection shows several new varieties, and shades of almost every delicate hue. Goblets, shaped and engraved by hand, have the colors—palest blues, greens, and deep ruby—as it were, washed through them, so fine is the shade.

Smoked glass represents another variety. The color is dull, and the opaque appearance has its own curious attraction, that fits in admirably with certain forms of decoration. A yet newer type is the glassware in a conglomeration of colors, amber mingling with red, green washed with blue, and lemon permeated by a very delicate combination of pale green and yellow. Yet the glass retains a crystal clearness.

There is really no end to the possibilities of color in this lovely Bohemian glass, nor to the forms in which it finds expression.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MAKE-BELIEVE" is a game as much enjoyed by adults as by children. For this reason women's clubs always observe National Drama Week in unique and original ways. This year the week occurs Feb. 8-14. In some states members of federated clubs are preparing for state tournaments in drama. Mrs. John P. Rohrbaugh, chairman of the drama section in West Virginia, has perfected quite elaborate plans for such a tournament in her state. Each club in the six districts of the state will prepare and present a play, the one judged to be the best in each district will then be acted at the time of the state convention, and one will be selected as the best of the final six.

Mrs. Clara Fox Epperson, chairman of the drama committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs offers many suggestions for the observation of the week, such as broadcasting plays from local radio stations and encouraging dramatics in schools and clubs. She asks that clubs devise ways of encouraging local playwrights and that children be assisted in their efforts at dramatizing games and stories.

* * *

"The Living Drama," by Nellie Burget Miller, former chairman of the literature division in the General Federation, is a comprehensive survey and analysis of plays from the earliest recorded expression of the stage to contemporary drama of today. It is often used as the basis of a study course of one to three years. This book may be obtained from General Federation headquarters, 1732 North Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Miss Josephine Junkin of that address will be happy to give further information about the book or other drama material.

Miss Winifred Ward of the School of Speech of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, will be glad to furnish information about dramatics for children. Miss Ward has for five years had charge of such work in Evanston and has supervised presentation of plays in the children's theater there.

Miss Sue Ann Wilson, executive secretary of the Drama League of America, 960 Graybar Building, New York City, will send programs and suggestions for the observance of drama week.

* * *

A novel dramatic venture is reported from the Civic Club of Carlisle, Pa. The Messenger says that for more than 30 years delegates from the club have brought reports of the state convention to members of the club at the November meeting. This season Mrs. Mulford Stough, the president, had the happy thought of putting the report in dramatic form.

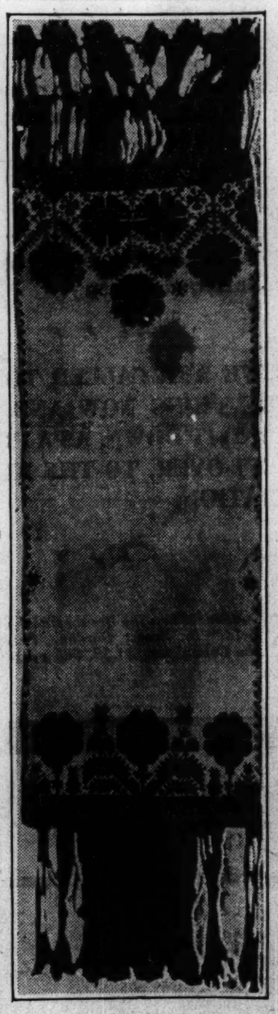
The president was seen in her living room, arranging papers, and expecting the other two delegates, who were coming to discuss with her the events of the convention. A knock was heard, and the president greeted her two visitors. All three were then seated and the dialogue was opened by the statement from the president that many people who could not attend the convention had asked her for her impression of the meetings.

* * *

"I have replied in each case," said the president, "that it was a fine convention, and then I began to wonder why I think it so fine." Turning to one of the delegates she asked her impression of the event. This delegate responded and then the other one was asked the same question.

The discussion proceeded most informally among the three on the platform; questions and answers were conversational and spontaneous. Résumés of addresses were given, opinions stated, and a vivid picture of the convention was the result.

Members of the club expressed themselves as having received a far clearer and more definite impression of the convention than they had gained from any previous reports. They all felt that this was due to the dramatic form in which the report was given.



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MARK your clothes and linen for safety from losses, easy identification, good appearance. CASH'S NAMES are far superior to any other kind of marking — give you a choice of many styles and colors—last—permanent—economical. Woven on fine cambric tape—"Past to the finish." Order from your dealer or write.

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Mrs. X earned $575.00 every month last year

The women in our organization make substantial incomes and also have the satisfaction that comes through real service. Positions available in various cities to women between 28 and 45, full time basis. Earnings depend upon ability. When writing state age, education, qualifications. *The Bookhouse for Children, Personnel Division, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.*

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Cleansing the skin with Harper Method Cleansing Cream brings a new sense of daintiness. It is delightfully smooth and has a remarkable cleansing effect and leaves no shine. Its highly refined ingredients penetrate to the depths of the pores where all accumulations of dust are dissolved and can then be removed with a soft cloth.

The daily use of this cream will keep the skin clear, soft and fresh—its natural radiance revealed.

Sold in all Harper Method Shops, where expert care of the hair, skin and hands is available. Write for the name of the nearest shop if you do not find it listed in the telephone directory.

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ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

What's *your* favorite mealtime drink? . .

Two million families say "Postum"

Here's why . . .

First of all, Postum tastes so good! It has a delicious, *satisfying* flavor—mellow, rich, and smooth. Try a cup of Postum today, and see for yourself. Drink it plain—or, if you like, add cream and see the deep, rich color lighten to gold . . . then *taste*.

You'll find, too, that Postum is wonderfully wholesome—made from roasted whole wheat and bran. Can you think of a better drink for yourself and family? No wonder *two million* families prefer Postum to all other mealtime drinks!

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A Product of General Foods Corporation

WHAT CAN A MAN BELIEVE ABOUT THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT?*

DRUNKENNESS IS NOT A THING OF YESTERDAY, BUT A TENDENCY TRANSMITTED FROM ANTIQUITY.

* * *

Liquor legislation in the U. S. began in 1630 and bootlegging in 1654.

* * *

The early settlers drank hard and often — the Puritans attempted to limit consumption to "light wines and beers" but failed.

* * *

The dispensary system was tried in South Carolina, but failed miserably.

* * *

The agitation for temperance developed into a campaign for abstinence and culminated in the movement for prohibition.

* * *

The error in days past has been the attempt to regulate what time has shown could not be regulated.

* * *

Our industrial age makes the abolition of the liquor traffic imperative. Sobriety appears as an economic necessity.

* * *

AMERICAN PROHIBITION WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS USHERING IN A NEW ERA IN THE WORLD, IN WHICH ACCOMPLISHMENT THIS NATION WILL TAKE PRIDE FOREVER.

* * *

(See "When All Drank and Thereafter," by Conrad H. Moehlman. Published by the Committee. $1.50, 160 pp.)

THE ACID TEST OF LIQUOR CONTROL LEGISLATION IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT REDUCES THE CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL.

UNDER THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT THE CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL HAS GREATLY DECREASED. THIS REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A DECREASE IN:

Mortality due to Alcoholism.	Arrests for public intoxication.
Insanity due to alcoholism.	Poverty and misery due to alcoholism.

Under the Canadian system of liquor control, the consumption of beverage alcohol is steadily increasing.

The economic value of the Eighteenth Amendment is estimated to be from 3 to 10 billion dollars a year.

The real economic burden of liquor is not so much the money wasted on it but the waste of productive power caused by drink.

Real personal liberty, the liberty to give and enjoy the full use of our faculties, is increased by the Eighteenth Amendment.

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT HAS SUCCEEDED FAR BEYOND WHAT THE PUBLIC HAS BEEN LED TO BELIEVE.

(See the "Noble Experiment," by Prof. Irving Fisher. Published by the Committee. $2.00, 536 pp.)

THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION IN THE BATTLE ABOUT THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT LIES IN TWO WORDS:

ALCOHOL CAPITAL.

The Liquor Traffic has for generations fostered the corruption of our body politic.

* * *

It has spent millions of dollars in corrupting state and federal officials and legislatures.

* * *

It boycotted unfriendly industries and levied tribute upon legitimate business.

* * *

To accomplish its purpose it hid behind a dignified front, functioning through respectable individuals and organizations.

* * *

It subsidized publications—magazines and papers—to present to the public a distorted picture of the conditions it had created.

* * *

It has not demobilized—it is still agitating to bring about the return of an outlawed industry.

* * *

WE ARE CALLED TO SETTLE THE THING NOW AND NOT TO HAND IT DOWN, AS A POLITICAL LEFT-OVER, TO THE NEXT GENERATION.

* * *

(See "When the Brewer Had the Stranglehold," by Ernest Gordon. Published by the Committee. $1.50, 286 pp.)

**This is the 20th full-page advertisement on prohibition in the last four years sponsored by the Alcohol Information Committee under the leadership of Prof. Irving Fisher.*

THE ALCOHOL INFORMATION COMMITTEE
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Thomas Nixon Carver, President—Irving Fisher, Chairman of Board

The Committee solicits your cooperation to carry out its program of research and distribution of the facts through literature, films and advertisements.

The Committee is non-sectarian and non-partisan. All profits from sales go toward the support of its work.

Enclosed find $..... to be used for the work of the Committee in distributing information and publishing facts about the Eighteenth Amendment.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

CHECKS PAYABLE TO ALCOHOL INFORMATION COMMITTEE

SUNDAY MOVIES KEEP LONDON GIRL CLERK BUSY

Adopts Rôle of 'Common Informer' and Sues for Huge Reward

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons seeking to prevent "common informers" from claiming penalties in respect of Sunday entertainments under the Lord's Day Observance Act of 1780.

In the meantime sums exceeding £100,000, approximately $500,000, are being claimed from the managements of a number of London cinemas and from certain daily newspapers, for advertising Sunday performances, by Miss Millie Orpen, a city clerk, who has taken on the rôle of "common informer," a survival from the sixteenth century, when there were no police to enforce the law of the land.

This strange situation has arisen as a result of the recent High Court decision that "The Lord's Day Observance Act is still operative, and consequently any place used for public entertainment on Sunday and to which persons are admitted by payment of money shall be deemed a disorderly house and liable to a fine of £200 for every day the theater is so opened."

One of the daily newspapers, summoned for advertising Sunday entertainments, has conscientiously worked out its total liabilities at £269,000,000,000, about $1,125,000,000,000. At present Miss Orpen is claiming a mere £10,000 from this concern.

Under Clause 3 of the act in question a newspaper is liable to a fine of £50, £250, for each advertisement in each copy for a period not exceeding six months. It was humorously suggested that when the young lady of South Hackney had collected her £249,600,000,000 she should patriotically write a check for £8,000,000,000 to pay off Britain's trifling national debt. But someone has found a fly in the ointment. By the Remission of Penalties Act, 1875, the Crown has power to remit penalties incurred for these offenses.

The question, however, of whether London and a number of other British towns shall revert to the traditional "English Sunday" is rapidly becoming an important issue which the lawmakers have recognized as needing their immediate attention.

A quarter of a million people attend performances in London alone—the cinemas are not open till the evening—and it is argued that they are far better engaged in being thus entertained than in idling in the streets or filling the public houses. The churches and religious bodies contend that the cinemas keep people away from the churches.

IN THE SHIP LANES

WITH the plethora of West Indies cruises this season, the question has arisen as to the degree of profit made by the operating companies, for it is a fact that at least a dozen different lines are operating from one to half a dozen special cruises in the route this year. It has generally been believed, based upon statements by steamship officials, that the average cruise should carry approximately 375 passengers in order to insure a reasonable profit, but the cruise ships are going out this year with 200, 250, and sometimes fewer passengers, although others are booked virtually to capacity.

The degree of profit made by other companies, if any, can scarcely be figured even by persons in the shipping business themselves. It is unlike a railroad train, where any observer can estimate the net earnings merely by multiplying the number of passengers by the average rate paid per mile, including Pullman surcharge and extra fare, and subtracting from this the operating cost of the train. It is generally known that it costs up to 40 cents per car mile to haul a Pullman car, and allowing this maximum average, it is a relatively simple matter to determine the net earnings per train-mile or per car-mile.

Gross Profits

Not so, however, in the case of steamships, for there is no arbitrary figure which may be employed to compute the operating costs per mile or per day of a vessel's voyage. So many different factors enter into it that such a computation is virtually impossible. Ships differ as to size; one vessel which has a sistership seems to burn more fuel than her counterpart; they may be oil-burning or coal-burning steamships, electric drive or motor ships; they buy their oil at the lower rates on the American side, or their coal at the lower rates in Great Britain. Their crews are paid wages dependent upon the going scale in the country whose flag they fly.

Other factors involved are the cost of pilots, the port charges, wharfage fees, or providing a tender at ports where vessels do not dock, and, of course, many of these charges vary in proportion to the tonnage or other dimensions of the ship. Even the weather is an important factor in the daily mileage operating costs, so that even with a substantial number of passengers the company cannot always determine in advance what, if any, its profits will be.

Radio on Ships

The first receiving set for the reception of general radio programs on ocean vessels has recently been installed in the main salon of the steamship Ile de France of the French Line. Due to the difficulty of cutting through the interference of the ship's own wireless, commercial receiving sets afloat have been regarded as largely experimental heretofore. The set on the Ile de France, a Silver-Marshall Super-Heterodyne, has received programs several hundred miles at sea from American stations, and also picked up European stations 2000 miles out.

On the steamship Oriente of the Ward Line a somewhat similar system prevails, with a loudspeaker attachment which may be regulated from a central control room, permitting the playing of mechanical records, which resound in different parts of the vessel and which are supplemented by the reception of radio programs from shore when these come through clearly.

West Indies Voyage

So successful was the first cruise of the steamship Statendam of the Holland America Line to the West Indies that this company, in conjunction with Raymond & Whitcomb, which handled the arrangements, has decided to schedule the same ship for two additional cruises, leaving New York Jan. 28 and Feb. 24.

Another notable voyage to the same ports was recently commenced by the steamship Republic of the United States Lines, which sailed from Philadelphia on a 16 days' trip, carrying 250 bridge players. The cruise was scheduled primarily for persons who find satisfaction in thus employing their time, and it developed that a reasonable number of passengers could be attracted for a voyage with this basic purpose in view. The party was under the supervision of Wilbur C. Whitehead, an expert on the game of bridge, and a progressive series of games under his supervision was to be the outstanding feature of the cruise.

Summer Tour

A new type of summer tour, under auspices of the Pocono Study Tour, has been scheduled for the coming year, in which the rates will be nominal and the opportunity afforded young people of visiting the important cultural centers of Europe and occupying their summer vacations, not only in sightseeing, but in educational pursuits as well. The party will use vessels of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Steamship Schedules

A polar cruise has been announced by the North German Lloyd Line for the coming summer, to be taken in the steamship Sierra Cordoba, sailing from Bremen, July 10. The cruise is of 25 days' duration and will be supplemented by two voyages to the North Cape only, made by the steamship Luetzow, also in July, while the Sierra Cordoba will make a similar voyage again in August.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 22

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Bremen (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, Jan. 23

Pennland, Red Star, for Halifax, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Vulcania, Cosulich, on West Indies cruise; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Jan. 24

Ascania, Cunard, for Halifax, Plymouth, Havre, London; Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Ville, Genoa; United States, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Excalibur, American Export, for Mediterranean ports; Santa Inez, Grace, for west coast South America; Homeric, White Star, on Mediterranean cruise; Caledonia, Cunard, on West Indies cruise.

Tuesday, Jan. 27

Reliance, Hamburg-American, on West Indies cruise.

Wednesday, Jan. 28

Rochambeau, French, for Havre; Statendam, Holland America, on West Indies cruise; Republic, United States, on West Indies cruise.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Jan. 25

Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tuesday, Jan. 27

President Monroe, Dollar, for Honolulu.

Wednesday, Jan. 28

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Jan. 30

President Lincoln, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Jan. 31

Tatsuta Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Jan. 26

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM VANCOUVER

Wednesday, Jan. 28

Arizona Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, Jan. 31

Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 22

Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway, Halifax.

Friday, Jan. 23

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Jan. 24

Rochambeau, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Sunday, Jan. 25

Laurentic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Monday, Jan. 26

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Lancastria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry, Halifax; Ecuador, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Santa Barbara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Jan. 27

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg, Halifax.

TOKYO PARTIES FAVOR LOWERING OF VOTING AGE

Move Would Add 2,500,000 Voters to Lists—Privy Council May Object

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Unless the traditional conservatism of the Privy Council prevents, Japan's electorate will be increased by approximately 2,500,000 voters at the next general election, for both the Minseito, the Government party, and its chief opposition, the Seiyukai, have for some time been considering the reduction of the legal voting age from 25 to 20 years.

The Government some time ago appointed a committee of 29 members of Parliament to consider taking this step. The final draft report of this committee has now been made public, and it is revealed that 18 of the committeemen are in favor of lowering the age limit by five years. This, it is estimated, would add 2,574,000 qualified voters, bringing the total to 15,962,000.

Universal manhood suffrage was long a bitter political issue in the country. The Minseito (then known as the Kenseikai) during the nine years it was out of power took up the battle for the measure, being opposed by the Seiyukai. When, following the general election of May, 1924, a coalition cabinet with the Minseito dominant came into power, the enactment of universal manhood suffrage was assured, the Diet passing the measure the following winter.

The electorate was thus virtually quadrupled between elections, and much speculation was indulged in regarding the effect it would have on the two main parties. The first general election under the new law revealed that it had had little effect at all, the division between the two parties being proportionately the same, although it gave Labor a chance to put a handful of members in the House of Representatives for the first time.

The law had scarcely been promulgated by the Emperor before agitation arose for the lowering of the age limit, set at 25 years. Now that both of the leading parties are agreed that this is a wise measure, it seems likely to be adopted at this winter's regular session. The attitude of the Privy Council remains ambiguous, however, and that body may take this chance to discipline the Minseito, with which it is on none too friendly terms, by recommending that the Emperor veto the bill.

Cecil Houses Mean Cheer and Rest to Homeless Women of London

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A widely hospitable door, and above it, three glittering rows of square-paned windows which, through the oranges and greens and blues of their curtains, throw a comforting glow across the gloomy November street.

It is the new Cecil House of Harrow Road—fourth to be opened since the first experiment made its appearance in Devonshiore Street four years ago, and proved itself so great a success in meeting the dire needs of the homeless and vagrant women of London.

Ramsay MacDonald performed the ceremony of opening the new house, largely, he explained, because he felt a personal debt of gratitude to those who voluntarily made the achievement of such a scheme possible.

"No sort of work," he said, "is so appealing as this sort of work. Many of us have splendid sympathies and the highest of ideals, but only a few of us possess the ability to put those ideals and sympathies into practical use." And he quoted figures—148,015 women, and 17,956 babies housed in comfort during the four years in which the Cecil Houses had come, one after another, into being.

When, of a night, the wide doors open, letting a broad stream of warm light fall across the damp of the pavement outside, any woman may come in. She will not be questioned or asked to give references. Simply that she is a woman in need of lodging will be enough.

Inside, everything is exceedingly cheerful. Walls that are painted in cream with a deep orange dado, brightly colored pictures, shaded lamps; no particle of suggestion that here have come those who have tramped the streets with matches or other small merchandise, often with little food and still less shelter; none of that grim virtue that makes of a refuge something more tragic than the street itself.

A Cecil House holds for the visitor only a kindly unquestioning welcome, with the offer of a hot drink and as many biscuits as may be desired; a generous fire, a good bath, an opportunity for the washing of clothes in a specially provided laundry in the basement; the possible gift of new clothes, should these be necessary; a comfortable bed, and a cheery good-bye before the house is cleared at 10 o'clock next morning.

In London, it is a strange fact that, of all the licensed sleeping accommodation, less than 13 per cent is available for women. And yet, as Mr. MacDonald pointed out, one of the most serious of London's problems is the problem of the women without friends and with little or no money.

"To us," he said, "London presents a great hive of most interesting life; but to those who are friendless, there is no place colder, more aloof, more entirely foreign than this city of ours. We want," he said, "more Cecil Houses. Six is the advertised goal of those who organize them, but, should that number be doubled, even then the supply would not be adequate to meet the need that is here."

Each Cecil House costs an original minimum sum of £7000, about $35,000. After this initial expenditure, it becomes self-supporting, since each visitor pays 1s.—if she has it to pay—for her night's lodging, and this little sum covers the cost of the whole scheme.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

French Riviera

MENTON (French Riviera)
HOTELS BELLEVUE and D'ITALIE
Parc of over 10 acres. Unique view. 300 Rooms. 80 Baths.
Moderate terms.
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Enjoy the charms of lovely Wales from an ideal centre.
Llandudno Hydro is situated on the centre of the Promenade, and provides luxurious accommodation at moderate rates. Magnificent Dining-room, Lounge, Billiard and Ball Room. Plunge Baths. Tennis. Dancing. Electric lift to all floors. Excellent garage. Tariff: October 31st, 1930 to April 30th, 1931. Special week-end terms: Friday Dinner to Monday Breakfast 35/-. Saturday Lunch to Monday Breakfast 25/-. Daily terms 13/6. Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas 18s. 6d. to 21s. per day. 'Phone Nos. 6234 and 6235.

London

London West End Hotels
HOTEL SOMERSET
Adj. Selfridges, Orchard Street, W. (200 rooms & suites)
HOTEL QUEBEC
Marble Arch (100 rooms), Hyde Park
HOTEL SEYMOUR
18 Seymour Street (150 rooms) Portman Sq., W. 1
The Managers will be pleased to send Tariff on request.

Royal Court Hotel
Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1
First-class, fine open position, full South. 120 bedrooms with radiator, hot & cold water, 'phone, 3 lifts, central heating. Hotel and bedrooms always comfortably warm. Single rooms from 8/-. Double from 15/-. Double and private bath from 21/-. Rooms and suites at reduced charges for Winter Residence.
FRENCH RESTAURANT open to Residents.
Personal supervision by Proprietor MR. A. WILD

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MARKET SHOWS TENDENCY TO MOVE HIGHER

Gains of Substantial Proportions Established in Light Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The retreat of a discouraged bear element gave the share market a firm tone in today's trading.

Professional traders found little in the Wickersham report to interpret, either bullishly or bearishly, although it had been awaited expectantly. Opposition to the legalizing of light wines and beer may have been a factor in a moderate rise in the beverage stocks.

Stocks closed with a strong tone. Renewed buying came into the market after small early gains had been cut by profit-taking, and trading expanded slightly on the upturn.

Auburn Auto and Allied Chemical rose 5, Case and Eastman Kodak 3 and American Can, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Westinghouse, New York Central and Johns?Manville 2 to 2½.

Sales approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Missouri Kansas fluctuated rather widely in response to the announcement of no action on the dividend, followed by the disclosure that it would be considered later.

Quiet, Narrow Market

The action of the share market was discouraging to traders favoring either side, and the speculative community seemed to be reconciling itself to a period of quiet, narrow markets, such as have marked the bottom of many major bear markets in the past. It was recalled that the list went through a period of extreme quiet, lasting from June until October, after the decline of 1920-21, and a narrow movement endured for about three months after as recent a break as that of 1926.

Money continued to cheapen, and the bond market continued to maintain a good tone, with trading a little more active. Call money held at 1½ per cent officially, but time loans and commercial paper were cut another ¼ of 1 per cent, bringing 60-day time loans down to 1¾ to 1½ per cent. The possibility of a further reduction in the New York rediscount rate, now at 2 per cent, was again widely discussed.

Sterling exchange still held at a disturbingly low rate, which may lead to a shipment of gold to New York with the sailing of a fast steamship tomorrow, although New York bankers are reluctant to impose any unnecessary embarrassment upon London.

Wall Street was interested in the remarks in London of F. C. Goodenough in his annual report to the stockholders of Barclay's Bank, Ltd. He asserted that any heavier demands for gold in the settling of international debt would undo much of the good that has been accomplished in improving world economic conditions during the last decade.

The statement of President Farrell of U. S. Steel, that "ample evidence" that the bottom of the depression had been reached, had been apparent in the last 30 days, was encouraging, but stock market interests were anxious to see tomorrow's weekly steel trade reviews.

Bonds More Active

Activity in the bond market picked up today following the reduction in time money and bill rates, and investment obligations displayed a firm trend. The movement was narrow with many active railroad and utility issues virtually unchanged but the list as a whole profited from the improved buying demand.

The reduction in acceptance rates by dealers to another new low in the history of the American Acceptance Council, and a cut in the rates on some time loan maturities was received as a bullish factor in the outlook for the bond market.

Inquiry in investment banking circles indicated that the new financing for the week will suffer sharply by comparison with last week, and probably will not exceed $100,000,000, of which $70,000,000 will be contributed by one issue, that of the Candian National Railways. There were no offerings today.

U. S. Governments continue to rise, and it is expected in banking circles that the Treasury will be able to arrange its next quarterly refunding operations on an extremely favorable basis. Yield rates on all outstanding issues of government bonds have dropped to the lowest level in several decades and Liberty Loans are selling at the highest prices since their issuance. First Liberty 4½s are selling on a yield basis of less than 2 per cent.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; representative shares lead rise.

Bonds: Firm; narrow upward movement.

Curb: Firm; small gains in dull trading.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling steady.

Cotton: Steady; trade buying.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; beneficial snow covering central West.

Corn: Easy; increased contract stocks.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

LONDON WOOL PRICES OFF

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—A large number of buyers attended the opening of the first series of wool auction sales here today. The offerings amounted to 9419 bales, of which 7500 were sold. Competition was not active and prices were lower throughout the list. Home dealers were the principal buyers. Merinos and crossbreds declined 10 to 20 per cent, and slipes 10 to 15 per cent below the November average.

OUTLOOK FOR FOOD COMPANIES

Supported by an uncommon stability of demand because of the prime necessity for food in regular amounts, producers and distributors of this class of commodities are experiencing approximately normal volumes of business, despite the general trade recession, Standard Statistics Company says, and prospects are that 1931 results of these organizations will compare favorably with the generally satisfactory 1930 showing.

POWDRELL & ALEXANDER

Preliminary figures indicate that for the 1930 calendar year Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., earned $134,369, after depreciation charges of approximately $97,000. After preferred dividends paid during the year, totaling $39,314, the balance of $89,645 was equal to $1.50 a share on the 59,788 common shares outstanding. Such earnings compare with $7.65 a share on the common in 1929 and $3.91 in the previous year.

GRAND UNION COMPANY

Store sales of the Grand Union Company for the five weeks ended Jan. 3 were $3,373,-016, compared with $3,496,187 in the like period last year. For the year to Jan. 3 sales totaled $36,824,363, compared with $33,393,935 in the preceding year.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 20	Last Jan. 19
45¾	8		Abitibi	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	8¾
37¾	19½	1.00	Adams Ex	3000	19¾	19¾	19¾	18½
24¾	3½	1.40	Addressograph	100	23	23	23	..
1½	½		Ahumada	200	½	½	½	..
186⅝	67½	..	Air Reduc	3000	93½	83¾	86½	83
36	6¼	.60	Airway El	700	8¾	8	8⅛	7¾
3¼	¾		Ajax Rubber	100	¾	¾	¾	..
9¾	4½	.40	Alaska Jun	43700	9¾	8½	9¼	8½
58¼	5¾		Alleghany	5400	9½	8½	9¼	8¾
89¾	37½	8½	Allegh pf xl	10	49½	49¾	49¾	44½
343	170½	6†	Allied Chem	5100	168½	156	159½	153¾
68	31¼	3	Allis-Chal	3100	34¾	33½	34¼	33¾
42¾	11½	2	AL Port Cem	100	15½	15½	15½	..
31½	16½	3	Amerada	400	20	19½	20	..
97¾	45½	3†5	Am Bk Note	200	54	47¾	47¾	..
..	..		Am Ag Co ctfDel	300	22½	22	22	..
118	118	7	Am Brake pf	50	118	118	118	..
156½	107¾	4†	Am Can	32000	169½	107¾	169¾	167
82½	24¾	6	Am Car & F	700	33¾	33¼	33¾	32¾
118	70	7	Am Car pf	100	70	70	70	..
89¾	27	3	Am Chain	300	30	29¾	30	..
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	100	87	87	87	..
61¾	35	2†	Am Chicle	300	41¾	41½	41¾	..
33	9	..	Am Com Ale	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	..
30⅜	17	..	Am European	400	23	22	22	..
101¾	25	..	Am & FPw	11900	30	27½	28	27½
101	73	6	Am & FP 6	300	82	82	82	78
33⅜	5½	..	Am Hawaii	100	9¼	8¼	9¼	9¼
41⅞	24½	2†	Am Ice	400	34½	34½	34½	34½
55⅝	18	2†	Am Int Corp	2300	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	18¾
105	18¼	2	Am Loco	300	24½	24	24½	23½
118½	68¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	90	86	90	..
14½	3	..	Am Mach & Met	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
51½	13½	..	Am Metals	100	18	18	18	17¼
95	20	7	*Am Nat O pf	80	39½	36¼	38¼	38
119⅜	36⅛	1†	Am Pw&Lt	400	46⅞	45¾	46⅞	46
107	90	6	Am P & L 6	100	97	96	97	96
39¾	15	..	Am Radiat	4100	17¼	16¾	17⅛	16¾
148	126½	7	Am Radiat pf	110	145	145	145	..
8	5⅛	..	Am Repub	100	8	8	8	..
100⅞	28	2†	Am Roll Mill	1200	31⅞	29¾	31¾	30
67⅜	52¼	5	Am Saf Ras	1200	63¾	60¾	63¾	62½
3¾	⅝	..	Am Ship	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
79½	37½	4	Am Smelt	400	43¾	42¼	43¾	43¼
141	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	131¾	131½	131¾	..
32½	1⅞	..	Am Solvents	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
52¼	23½	3	Am Sti Fnd	400	36¼	35¼	36¼	35½
55½	36½	2†	Am Stores	400	37¾	37⅛	37⅜	..
60⅝	39¼	5	Am Sugar	100	46	46	46	46
27½	15	5	Am TelsCab	1200	17	16	17	17
274¼	170⅝	9	Am Tel&T	9500	185	181¾	185	181½
114¾	103½	7	Am Type pf	10	106	106	106	..
124⅞	47⅝	3	Am Wat W	1200	56¾	54⅞	56¼	54½
20¼	5½	..	Am Wool	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
44⅞	15⅜	..	Am Wool pf	2000	30¾	29½	30	29¾
9	1¼	..	Am Writ ct	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
81½	25	2½	Anaconda	8200	33¼	32¾	33½	32⅝
37¼	10⅝	1	Andes Cop	200	14¾	14¼	14¾	..
29¼	13½	2	Arch Dan	100	16⅝	16⅛	16½	16⅜
82⅞	60	7	Armour D pf	400	65⅝	63	63	63½
4⅜	1⅛	..	Arm Ill B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	100	35½	35½	35½	..
46⅛	20	4	Asso Apparl	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
60½	19	2½	Asso Dry G	200	24¼	24¼	24½	23½
242½	168	10	Atchison	500	190	187½	190	187⅞
108¾	100	5	Atchison pf	100	105⅞	105⅞	106⅛	105
175½	95½	10†	Atl Coast L	100	118	118	118	115
51⅜	18⅝	1†	Atl Refin	1900	30⅞	30½	30⅝	30⅜
106	97	6	*Atlas Pwd pf	10	99	99	99	97½
27	7	1†	Atlas Stores	400	9½	9¼	9½	..
263⅜	60¾	4†	Auburn Auto	10500	110	104½	110	104½
9⅞	2⅜	..	Aviation	2000	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	1300	22¼	21½	22¼	21½
122⅝	55⅜	7	Balt & O	3000	77¾	75¾	77⅜	75½
20¾	8	2	Barker Bros	1000	9¼	9¼	9¼	8
98	58	6½	Barker r pf	40	56	56	56	55¾
34	8⅜	1	*Barnsdall A	1400	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	12¼
92	62	4	Beatrice	100	67	67	67	66
70½	46¾	3	Beechnut	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	..
85½	76½	5.50	Belg NR ppf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
57⅜	14¼	1	Bendix	2000	19	18⅝	19	18¼
56¼	30¾	2	Best & Co	400	33¾	33⅛	33	33
110¼	47⅜	6	Beth Steel	12300	48¾	46⅝	48½	46⅜
134	113¾	7	Beth Steel pf	100	117¼	116½	117½	117½
41½	12½	1	Blaw Knox	400	26¼	25½	26¼	..
90¾	60½	3†	Borden	2900	69¼	68½	69	67¾
50½	18	1	Borg Warner	1200	23	22	23	22
112	64	4	Boston & Me	100	60	60	60	..
25¾	12½	1½	Briggs	2400	17¼	16¾	17¼	17
35¼	15¼	2	Briggs & Str	200	17	17	17	..
22¼	5⅜	..	Brockway	500	2½	2⅛	2⅛	3
73¾	50	4	Bkyn Man T	200	59¾	59½	59⅞	59¾
35⅝	5¼	..	Bruns Term	1200	6	5½	5½	..
31½	11½	1	Bucyrus	100	15	15	15	14⅝
43	21	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	28½	28¼	28½	..
14⅝	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	700	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅜
74	9⅞	1.60	Bullard	200	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14¾
43	8½	3	Bulova Watch	200	12½	12½	12½	..
35	3	..	Burns Br B	400	6½	5½	5½	7½
100	71¾	7	Burns Br pf	100	85	85	85	..
51⅞	18¾	1	Burroughs	600	23¼	22¾	23¼	22½
48½	21½	2½	Bush Term	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
29⅜	10	..	Butterick	100	14	14	14	..
112⅝	33½	..	Byers	1500	42½	41¼	42½	40¾

—C—

77½	41¼	4	Calif Pack	200	44	43¼	44	43¾
30	10	2	Campbell	400	13⅜	12⅝	13½	..
89⅞	28⅝	..	Calu & Ariz	100	37½	31½	37½	..
33⅜	9⅜	..	Calu & Hecla	100	9½	9¼	9¾	9¼
75⅞	30⅜	3	Canada Dry	1000	32	30½	31¾	30¼
52¼	35¼	2½	Can Pac	800	41	40¼	41	40¾
34¼	16½	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19	19	19	..
28⅜	7½	..	Capital Adm	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
262¾	83½	6	Case Thresh	11700	88¼	83½	88¼	83
131	114¾	7	Case Th pf	20	113	113	113	..
79⅜	22	3	Caterpillar	800	33¾	31½	33½	30⅜
30½	18	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	22¾	20¾	22⅞	22
65⅝	21	2	Cerro de P	200	34	34	34	23¾
67⅞	14⅜	1.80	*Checker Cab	500	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19¼
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	400	44¼	43	44¼	43
51⅜	32⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	42	40	41⅜	40
10	⅜	..	Chi & Alton	100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	2½
10⅝	2	..	Chi & Alt pf	1000	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
17¾	4¾	..	Chi Gt West	900	7¼	7	7	7
52⅝	12	1	Chi Gt W pf	700	22½	21½	22½	21
26⅜	4¼	..	Chi M&SP	400	6¼	5⅞	7⅛	7
46¼	7⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	800	12½	12	12½	11¾
89⅞	28½	4	Chi & NW	200	41	41	41	39½
37	7⅜	..	Chi Pneu	700	10¾	10½	10⅝	10
125½	45¼	7	Chi RI	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	55
67⅞	22½	2.40	Childs	1600	26¼	26	26	26
65	23½	3½	Chile Copper	20	32½	31⅝	32½	31⅝
43	14¼	1	Chrysler	3600	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16½
98¾	77½	6½	City Ice pf	40	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	..
13¼	2½	..	City Stores	200	3	3	3	3
..	..	3.50	Clev & Pit	10	77	77	77	..
60	21	5	Cluett Pbdy	400	27¾	26	27¾	..
105	91¼	7	Cluett P pf	20	99	99	99	..
20⅝	9	1	Col Bra Oil	1200	10	10	10	..
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	3100	150⅞	148	150½	147¼
64⅞	44	2½	Colgate Palm	100	47½	47	47	47½
35¾	12	..	Collins & A	400	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼
93	73	7	Collins&A pf	400	73	73	73	..
103⅞	97	6	Colgate Palm pf	100	103	103	103	..
77	18¾	1	Colo F&I	200	24⅞	23½	24⅞	24
87	30⅜	2†	*Colum Gas	1800	34⅜	34	34⅜	34
110	99	6	*Col Gas pf A	100	104	104	104	105
199	65½	6	Col Carbon	500	79	78	79	75½
..	..	..	Col Graph	3400	8¾	8½	8⅝	7⅞
40⅜	15½	2	Com Cred	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
44⅜	30½	3	Com Cred A	100	35	35	35	35
27½	20½	2	Com Cr pf B	40	31½	31½	31½	..
55	21¼	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	700	26½	25	26½	..
38	14	1	Com Sol	500	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	15⅜
20¼	7½	.60	Commwlth So	5100	9	8⅞	9	9
104¾	86½	6	Commwlth So 6pf	700	96	95⅜	95⅝	95¾
60½	19	2½	Congoleum	200	8¾	8	8	8
27⅜	7⅞	2	Con Film	400	12½	12	12	12¼
28¼	12½	2	Con Film pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
136⅞	78¼	4	Con Gas	4300	85½	83¾	85	83¼
105½	92	5	Con Gas pf	300	103½	103⅜	103¼	103¼
2	⅛	..	Con Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	200	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
8½	2	..	Container B	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
52½	16¾	..	Cont Bak B	1700	3	3	3	2⅞
27½	20½	2	Com Cr pf B	40	21¾	21½	21½	..
94⅞	62	8	Cont Bak pf	600	75⅞	74	75	..
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	600	49⅞	49¼	49¼	48⅝
37⅜	9¾	1	Cont Dia Fib	200	12	12	12	..
77½	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	100	46	46	46	45¾
8¼	8½	..	Cont Motors	200	3	3	3	3⅛
30½	7¾	..	Cont Oil	400	10⅞	9¾	10⅞	9½
40⅞	8½	1	Cont Shares	900	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
111⅞	65	3†	Cont Prod	2100	78¾	78	78	78
151½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	148	148	148	..
33	7½	..	Coty	200	8½	8⅜	8½	..
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	100	27	27	27	..
29⅛	9	1	Cres Carpet	100	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	..
22	3¼	1†	Crosley	200	5¼	5	5¼	5
59¾	31	..	Crown Cork	300	33	32½	33	..
98½	68	7	Crown W 1pf	10	68	68	68	..
93⅜	40½	5†	Crucible	2000	55⅜	55⅜	55⅝	..
117	101½	7	Crucible pf	20	105¾	104½	104½	105¾
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
70	23	6	Cuba Dy pf	20	35	35	35	..
9	2	..	Cub Am S	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
48	38½	4	Cudahy	100	43½	42¾	42¾	42
126½	85	4†	Curtis Pub	2500	90½	89⅞	89⅞	..
121½	112	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	114
14⅞	1¾	..	Curtiss Wr	700	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
18¾	3	..	Curtiss Wr A	600	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
90½	35	3½†	Cutler	400	36¾	36¼	36¼	36¾

—D—

24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	21¼	21½	21¼	..
181	130½	9	Del & Hud	200	143	143	143	..
133	69½	6†	Del Lack&W	300	90¾	90½	90¾	90½
80	25½	..	Denv RG pf	100	34	34	34	..
..	..	7	Diamond M pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
..	..	8	Diamond M	100	18½	18½	15½	15
10¾	6¾	1	Dome Mines	2000	10¼	10	10½	10½
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	200	17	17	17	16½
..	..	..	Du So Shore	300	47⅞	47½	47⅞	..
3	¾	..	Du So Sh pf	100	1	1	1	..
145¼	80½	4†	Dupont	8200	88⅝	84	88¼	84¼
123	114	6	Dupont deb	200	120½	120	120½	119¾

—E—

255¼	142½	5†	East Kodak	2000	148¾	144¾	148¼	144½
114¾	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	800	51¾	51¼	51¾	50¾
9¾	2½	..	Elec Boat	400	3½	3¼	3½	..
103⅛	34⅜	1	Elec P&L	8100	43½	41¾	43¾	41½
182	141	3½	El P&L 6% pd	100	89¼	88	89¼	..
79¼	47½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	53½	53½	53½	53
50¾	31½	2½	Equit Bldg	400	33	33	33	33
63¾	22½	..	Erie	100	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	30
65⅝	21	2	Erie 1 pf	200	38¾	38¼	39¾	39½
67⅞	27	4	*Checker Cab	500	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19¼
43⅜	6¼	..	Eureka Vac	300	10½	10	10⅛	10
30¾	4	..	Evans Auto L	600	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5
27½	21¾	1½	Ex Buffet	50	21¾	20½	21¾	..

—F—

39¾	3½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	6½	6	6	..
50½	19¼	1.80	Fairb Morse	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
27¼	2½	..	Fashion Pk	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
38	12¼	..	Fed Dept St	200	18½	18½	18½	..
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	25	25	25	24½
100¼	89	6½	Filene pf	50	90½	90½	90½	..
87⅞	53¾	6	Firestone pf	100	58½	58½	58½	58½
5½	½	..	Fisk Rubber	100	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
104⅜	37½	2	Foster & Wh	1300	47¼	46	47	46¾
50	17¼	..	Fourth Nat In	300	35¼	35¼	36¼	35¼
28⅜	3½	..	Foundation	300	7⅞	7½	8¼	7½
57⅞	16¼	4	Fox A	9500	28	27	27½	27
55½	24½	4†	Freeport Tx	1300	30½	30	30	29½

—G—

80	50	5	Gamewell	50	53½	52	52	54¾
16½	3½	..	Gen Am Inv	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
111⅝	53¼	4†	Gen Am Tx	1300	60⅞	59	60⅞	59½
71⅛	22¾	3	Gen Asphalt	700	39¾	37¾	38¼	37½
125	97	8	Gen Bak pf	80	107	107	107	105⅝
38⅛	5½	..	Gen Bronze	600	7½	7	7	7¼
74¾	23¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	18¾	18½	18¾	..
100¾	36	7	Gen Cable pf	100	52¾	51½	51½	..
83¾	41⅛	6	Gen Elec	37000	48¼	47¼	48¼	47
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
81½	44⅜	3	Gen Foods	1400	50½	49⅝	50¼	49⅞
108⅞	38	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
13⅜	3½	20	Gen G&E A	700	5	4⅞	5	5
58⅝	40½	2†	Gen Mills	400	48½	46	48½	45½
100⅞	91⅞	5	Gen Mot pf	200	98½	96¾	98½	96¾
54⅜	31½	2†	Gen Motors	23300	36¾	35¾	36¾	32⅝
53⅝	12⅜	8a	Gen Pub Sve	100	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
21¾	..	..	Gen O Ab	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
10	5½	..	Gen Theatre n	4200	10	9½	10	9¼
106⅝	86	8.	Gen Ry Sig	400	99¾	98	99¾	94½

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 20	Last Jan. 19
19¾	5¼		Gen Leath	1700	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
40	19½	1.60	Gen Refrac	900	43¼	42¾	43¼	..
26¾	12	1†	Gillette	23700	24¾	23⅞	24¾	24½
6	3	..	Gillette pf	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
123¾	14¼	2	Glmbel Bro	1500	44¾	43⅜	44¾	43¾
47¼	18½	3	Glmbel Bro A	18400	22¾	21½	22	22½
1¾	¼	..	Glen Alden	200	¼	¼	¼	..
70	35	1†	Goebel (Adolf)	1200	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
37	23½	3	Gold Dust	5700	34½	33¾	33⅞	33
45½	11¾	4	Goodrich	1900	19¾	18½	18⅞	15½
134	97¾	6	Goodyear	6300	41¾	39¾	40¾	41
85¾	4	..	Graham-P	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	4¾
15⅞	11	3	Granby	1200	12¾	12⅜	12¾	13¼
30⅝	18	1†	Grand Silver n	1200	22¾	21½	22¾	22¼
30	11	1	Grand Union	900	14¼	14	14¼	..
30¾	18	..	Granite City	100	21	21	21	21
43	20⅜	1	Grant (WT)	800	29½	27⅞	29½	28¾
102	81	5	Grt Nor pf	900	84⅞	83¾	84¼	83½
31¾	17¾	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	1500	20½	20¼	20½	21
130	85	7	Grt W Sug pf	40	93	93	93	93
28	2½	..	Grisby Gru	4700	3½	3	3½	3
48½	10¼	..	Gulf Mobile	900	19	18½	19	16½

—H—

23¼	8½	..	Hahn Dpt St	400	7¾	7¼	7¾	7
68½	45½	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	10	90	90	90	55½
31¾	18	2	*Hall Print	100	18½	18½	18½	17
98	85	7	Hanna 1pf	10	90

FANCY GOODS LEAD COTTON CLOTH MARKET

Activity Shifts From Coarse Division, Where Prices Remain Uncertain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 20—Activity in the primary cotton cloth market shifted last week to the fine and fancy-goods division. After a week's consideration of the effect of the new prices on rayon yarn, buyers came into the market and bought nearly all constructions having rayon content.

The stabiliation guarantee has given confidence to the buyers to place forward orders, and these made up a large part of the volume last week. The buying movement included even the sheerer all-cotton fabrics, such as the voiles 50s, 60s, 70s, and the higher-count lawns. Prices were generally steady.

There seems to be a notably cheerful sentiment now prevailing in this division. It is thought last week's revival of buying was merely the beginning of a sustained buying movement. It is known that stocks are extremely low at all points from the mills to the retailers' counters.

Conditions in the coarse-goods division were exactly the opposite. Business was dull and, in view of the greater activity of recent weeks, it seemed extremely so. Some mills tried to stimulate buying by offering their goods at concessions. Some small sales were made, but the cut in price failed to produce the desired effect.

Big Orders Revealed

It has been remarked that as yet none of the big buyers have appeared in the market, but now it has been disclosed that one agency confesses to having taken some very large orders from some of these big buyers during recent weeks. The agency did not report the sale because of the very low price obtained. The converters' resolve to buy only from those mills operating under the schedule recently agreed to, other things being equal, is found to be impractical because of the inequality of prices. It is said that goods can be obtained from the night-running mills about 10 per cent cheaper than from those operating only on the day schedule.

In the print-cloth division the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard dropped from 5¼ to 5⅛c, and the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard from 6 to 5⅝c. But the 72x76s 4.25-yard and the 80 squares 4.00-yard maintained their price all week of 6¾c for the former and from 7¾ to 7⅞c for the latter. The 60x48s 6.25-yard also sold from 4¼ to 4⅜c. None of the transactions were large, nor was the aggregate as large as usual.

In the sheeting division weakness extended almost throughout the list, the 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard selling at 4½ to 4⅝c. The 36-inch 40x36s 6.50-yard fell 1-16 from 3⅛c. The 36-inch 48 squares was firm all week. The 40-inch 48 squares 2.50-yard fell from 7⅛ to 7⅞c, and the 44x44s 5.00-yard from 4¾ to 4⅝c.

Broadcloths Fairly Active

Pajama checks were firm, the 88 squares 4.00-yard selling at 7¼c. Osnaburgs also were firm, the 36-inch, 7-ounce bringing from 7 to 7¼c according to quality. Drills were in moderate demand at 5½ to 5⅝c for the 37-inch, 3.95-yard, and at 7¼c for the 3.00-yard. The 39-inch, three-leaf twills sold at 7c for the 67x76s, 4.00-yard.

Broadcloths were fairly active at 5⅞c for the 80x60s, 5.00-yard, 6⅞c for the 90x60s and 7¾c for the 100x60s. The 112x60s dropped from 8¾ and 9c to 8⅝ and 8¾c. Combed broadcloths were active, and sold in fair volume at 11¾ to 12½c for nearby delivery, and from 12 to 13c for later delivery. The 114x76s singles brought from 13¾ to 14¾c.

Plain combed goods, 34-inch, 72x100s, 7.00-yard, sold at 8 to 8¼c, and the 38-inch of the same count, 6.25-yard, at 10 to 10½c. Combed lawns, 40-inch, 84x80s, 11.00-yard, brought 11 to 12c and the 80 squares, 9.00-yard 9¼c. The 96x100s, 7.00-yard, moved at 12⅜ to 12¾c. Regular hard twist voiles sold at 7¼ to 7½c, where the extra hard twist brought 9c. There was considerable business in 70s voiles at prices ranging from 13½ to 15½c.

The 34-inch, 72x100s, 7.00-yard ponges sold at 8 to 8¼c, and the 38-inch of the same count, 6.25-yard at 9c. The 39-inch organdies, 68x56s, 11.00-yard brought 6¾ to 7c, and the 40-inch, 76x68s, 13.50-yard, 12 to 12½c. The 96x100s, 22-26, single-end cantons sold at 12½c for future delivery, and the 96x104s, 22-26, two-end cantons at 18c. The 96-square, two-end tussahs, brought 21c, and the 80x52s, single-end tussahs, 13¼c.

Rayon Mixtures

In regular rayon mixtures of rayon-and-cotton the 68x64s with 32 to 40-filament rayon sold at 13 to 13¼c, and the 64x80s with 60s warp and 100-denier 40-filament filling brought 15c. Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x60s with 150-denier 60-filament rayon moved at 15¾ to 16c, and with 30 to 40-filament at 14½ to 14¾c.

There was considerable trading in all-rayon crepes, the 40½-inch 80x44s selling at 23½ to 24c and the 80x48s at 24½ to 25c. The 40-inch 96x50s, No. 1 rayon warp and No. 2 filling, brought 28½ to 29½c. The 42-inch 114x64s with No. 1 warp and No. 2 filling brought 36 to 36½c.

The 42-inch 124x68s with 100-denier 40-filament rayon both ways brought from 39½ to 41½c, in all cases the higher price being for domestic rayon.

Rayon-warp cotton-filled crepes, 40½-inch 100x46s with 150-denier domestic first-quality rayon warps and 60s combed crepe twist filling, sold at 22c. Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54s with 75-denier rayon moved at 18 to 18¼c, and the 39-inch 64 squares with 75-denier and cellulose acetate voile brought 27½ to 31½c.

Rayon twills 39-inch with 150-denier rayon warp and filling moved at 20c, and the 39-inch 92x48s, rayon twill both ways, brought 21½c. The 36-inch rayon taffetas 80x36s sold at 16½c. The 35½-inch 110x60s 50s, single combed warp and 150-denier rayon filling, were obtained at 15¼c. The 39¼-inch 104x76s acetate taffetas sold at 42½ to 43c.

WESTERN AIR EXPRESS

LOS ANGELES—During October, 1930, Western Air Express carried 73,468 pounds of mail under its Los Angeles-Salt Lake City contract, for which it received $97,943 from the Government. This compares with 73,468 pounds carried in October, 1929, for which was received $230,398, and with 45,064 pounds carried in October, 1928, for which compensation was $138,130.

WHOLESALE PRICES LOWER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Wholesale prices in December showed further recession, a decrease of 2½ per cent being registered, when compared with November, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s '44	83¼	82¾
Allegheny 5s pri	91	90½
Allegheny 5s '49	81½	81⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98¾	98¾
Am I G Chem 5½s '49	85⅛	83½
Am Metals 5½s	89¾	89¼
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	43⅛	43⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	103
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Am T&T 4½s '33	107⅛	106⅞
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	135⅛	125⅛
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T&T 5s '65	107⅛	107
Am T&T af 5s '60	107	107
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅝	106⅛
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104⅝	103½
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	102⅛	102⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '48	79	69¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87⅛	87⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	101⅛	101⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	78	78¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	98⅝	98⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s CdA div '62	117	117
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	104½	104
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	96½	96½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	103	102
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	83	83
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	102	102
B&O 4½s '33	106½	106½
B&O 4½s cv	101	101
B&O rfg 5s '95	95⅞	95⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	103⅛	103⅛
Belding Hem 6s '36	109½	109¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¾	107¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	112¼	112¼
Boston & Me 5s '55	100½	100½
Boston & Me 5s '67	101¼	101
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	98½	98⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	100⅛	100⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st	87	87
Bur Cr Nor 5s	101	101
Buff R & P 4½s '57	88	88
Bush Term con 5s '55	100	100
Cal Pack 5s	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98¾	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98½	98½
Can Nat Ry 5s 'July	104⅛	104⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104⅛	104
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	87⅞	87⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101⅛	101⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104	104
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98⅛	98⅛
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	103½	102
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107⅜	107⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	33	32½
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	59	59
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	97	97
Ches & O con 5s '39	106	106
Ches & O 4½s B	102⅝	102
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67½	67
Chi M&StP 4½s	99¼	99¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	29¾	29¾
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	98¾	98¾
Chi & Nw 4½s '37	90	90
Chi Railway 5s	66⅛	66⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	104	104
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	104	104
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	115½	115½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	90¼	89¾
Cin Term 4½s	104½	104½
Cin Ptt 4½s '77	104½	104½
Clev C C&StL deb 4½s '31	103⅝	103⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '43	101¼	101¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	104⅝	104⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	104	103⅝
Columbus Pow 4½s	98⅛	98⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5s '48	104⅜	104⅜
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	9	8¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99	99
Den & R G W 5s '55	96⅜	96⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 6s	103⅛	103⅛
Detroit Ed 4½s '61	103⅛	103⅛
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	103⅛	103⅛
Duquesne F & L 4½s '67	104	104
Erie 5s '67	87	87
Erie Gen 4s '53	80½	80½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	93	93
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	100
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	94	94
Gen Theatres 6s	158⅝	67½
Goodrich 6s '65	89½	89½
Goodyear 5s '57	99½	99½
Grand T&R y Can 7s '36	110⅜	110⅜
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98⅛	98⅛
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99	99
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅝	110⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	84	84
Hudson & Man 6s(d) in 5s '57	77½	77½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98	98
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103⅛	103
Ill Cen 4½s '66	89⅛	89⅛
Ill Steel deb4½s '40	103½	103½
Ind Limestone 6s '40	97½	97½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	103⅝	103⅝
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	23¾	23¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69¼	69
Inter RapTr ans 6s '32	64	64
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89⅜	89⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	77⅞	77⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	85⅛	85⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s	82½	82½
Kan City PS&Mem 4s '36	97	96½
Kendall 5½s	50½	50
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100¼	100⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	100⅛	100⅛
Keith 6s '46	98¼	98¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	76	76
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	94⅝	94⅜
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	105½	105½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	118½	118½
Long Dock 6s '25	98	98
Long Island deb 5s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Louis Ark 5s	100	100
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	68½	68½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	55½	55½
Meade 6s ww	95¾	95¾
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	98	97½
Mich Cen 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	101½	101½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	72½	72
Mo Pac 5½s '49	99	98
Mortgage Bond 5s '22	99¾	99¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	98	98
Morris & Essex 4½s	80¼	80¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	102
N E Tel 5s '52	100¾	100½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	109⅝	109⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅝	97¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102⅜	102⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107¼
NYC L & SL con 3½s '98	106½	106½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '78	92	90¼
NY Dock 5s '44	101¼	101¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	78½	78½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	98⅝	98⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	41	41
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103¼	103
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	104⅜	103⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	99¼	99¼
Nor States Pwr 5s A '41	117	112
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102⅝	102⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	106½	106½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	110¼	110¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	49	49
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	95½	95
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104½	104⅜
Pan-Am Pet & Tr 6s '40	106⅝	106⅛
Pan-Am Pet & Tr 6s '34	102¼	102¼
Pan-Am Pet & Tr 6s '40	102¼	102¼
Para Publix 5½s	53	52¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	87¼	87¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	102	102
Parmlee Trans 6s '44	95½	95½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	38	38
Penn RR con 4s '48	71½	71½
Penn RR con 4s 2d '48	98¼	98¼
Penn RR 4½s D	98½	98½
Penn RR 4½s G	98⅜	98⅛
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101⅜	101½
Penn RR 5s '64	103	102¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	103	105
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	111	110⅝
Peoples Gas L&C ((Chi) 5s '47	107	107
Pere Marquette 4½s	100⅞	100½
Phil Co 5s '67	99¾	99½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103½	103½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	81¾	81½
Phila & Read C&I 6s '49	79	79
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	110	110
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	102	101⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	71⅞	70½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	103⅝	103⅝
Purity Baking 6s '48	94	94
Read rfg 4½s 97 A	102⅜	102⅜
Richfield Oil 6s	55	53½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	94	94
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	97¼	97¼
StL & SF 4s A '50	87¼	87¼
StL & SF 4½s '78	87½	87½
StL Peo con 4s '32	100½	100½
StL & K C&SL 4½s '57	97⅜	97⅜
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	109¾	109¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106	106
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95½	95½
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	77⅞	77⅞
Seabd AL 4½s '63	18¾	17
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	10	10
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91	90
Shell Union 5s '47	86	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	85	84¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	87½	87½
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	61½	61½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97½	97½
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	100	101¾
Solvay 5s	105	100
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96	96
So Pacific 5s '37	97½	97½
So Pacific 4½s '69	99	98½
So Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	89	88¾
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	103	101⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	87¾	87½
So Ry gen 5s '56	108⅝	108⅜
So Ry gen 4½s '56	111	111
So Bell Tel 5s	113	110
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	106½	106⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	104⅝	104½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	108¾	108¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s	63½	62
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104½	104½
Texas Corp 5s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	99½	98¾
Tex & Pac 5s '79	111½	111½
Tex & Pac 5s D '77	98¼	98¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	98⅝	98½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	42½	42½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	21¼	21
Union Oil Cal 5s C '38	104	104

	High	Low
Union Oil Cal 5s '42 ww	98	97
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '50	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific 7½s ex 2000	97½	97
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	101⅝
US Rubber 5s '47	83¾	83¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	73½	73⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99½	99½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	101⅝	101⅝
Va Ry 5s '62	71¼	71
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	103½	103¼
Wabash 4½s '78	107½	107
Wabash 5d 5s '39	87½	87½
Wabash 5s D	103½	103½
Walworth 5s '45	94⅜	94⅜
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	74½	74½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	103½	103½
Western Electric 5s '44	98⅝	98⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	104⅝	104⅛
Western Maryland 5½s '77	83	83
Western Pac 5s A '40	96	96
Western Un R R 4½s '50	95½	95¼
Western Un col 5s '38	101⅝	101
Western Un 5s '60	104¼	104⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '26	103⅝	103⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91	91
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101	100⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	59	58
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan30	Last Jan19
3½s '47	....101.30	102.2	101.30	102.2	102.00
1st 4¼s '47	..103.6	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5
4th 4¼s '38	..103.30	104.2	103.30	104.2	103.30
4th 4¼s '38	..102.26	102.26	102.26	102.26	
3½s '47	..103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	74¼	74⅛
Adriatic El 7s '52	93⅛	91
Antioquia 7s B '45	59	58½
Antwerp 5s '30	100	99⅛
Argentine 5½s '62	84	83½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90¼	90
Argntine Gov 6s Sept '60	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	89¾	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90	90
Australia 4½s '57	87	87
Australia 5s '55	93	92½
Australia 5s '58	89⅛	89⅛
Australia 5s '57	70	69½
Australia 7s ctfs	93¼	93
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	94¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	78⅛	78⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅝	103⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108¼	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111⅜	111⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109¼	108¼
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100¼	100¼
Berlin 6s '58	70½	69¾
Berlin Elec Es	67⅞	67
Bolivia 7s '58	35	35
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	37	37
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	50	50
Brazil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	67⅛	67⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	64½	64½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	64½	64½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	101	101
Brazil (US) 8s '41	87	87
Bredel (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	63¾	63¾
Brisbane 6s rets	77	65½
Brisbane 5s '57	68	68
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68	68
Buenos Aires 6s '61	94	94
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	64	64
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¼	100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '42	74½	74½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79½	79½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80	79½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	78¼	78¼
Chile (Rep) 8s '42	86	86
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	86¾	86¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	89½	89½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	89¼	89¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	84½	84½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	83	83
Colombia Agr 5s '46	53	51¾
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '53	94½	94½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	90¾	90¾
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	97	97
Cordoba (City) 7s '42	74	74
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	87	86¾
Cuba (Rep) 6½s '45	89¾	89¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '48	84¾	84¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	101½	101½
Danish Mtge Bk 6s '42	107⅝	107⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	84⅞	84⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	105½	105½
Dresden 7s '45	97⅞	97½
Duke Power 5s '43	103½	103½
Dutch Ei 4½s '58	101½	101½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	55	52
Fiat 7s '46 ww	86	86
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	87¼	87
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	87⅛	87
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	91	90½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	95	95
French (Rep) 7s '49	105½	106⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120½	120⅜
German 7s '40	125¾	125¾
Germn Con Ag Bk 6s '38	101½	101¼
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '60	83	83
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74	73
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	74	73½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '53 rcts	79	79
Germ Con Elec 6s '48	71	70¾
Germ Con Int 5½s '65	83½	83½
Graz 6s '54	74½	73¾
Greek 6s '68	98½	98½
Greek 7s '64	85½	85½
Haiti 5½s (Rep) 6s '52	100½	100½
Hansa ww	94	94
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	76½	75½
Irish Free State 5s '60	74½	74½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	102⅝	102⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Italy, (King) 7s '51	98½	98½
Jan (Con Pwr) 5½s '50	96½	96½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	88⅜	88⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	104	103¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	93¼	92½
Kristadt 6s '43	78½	78½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	61⅞	60¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	86	88¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	86	85¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾	104½
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	104¾	104½
Mex 4s small A '04	12	11¾
Mex 4s small A '04	12	11¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91	91
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	84½	84½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	57	57
New South Wales 5s '57	64	64
Nord Rys 6½s '36	94	94
North German Lloyd 6s '47	106¾	106¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	85	84½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	102½	102½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105
Norway (King) 6s '52	105½	105½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	102	102
Nuremberg 6s '52	98½	98¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	70	69½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	90⅞	90½
Oslo (City) 6s '56	96½	96½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	101⅞	101⅞
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	96	95¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	60	60
Peru 6s '60	40	39½
Peru 6s '61	39¾	38¾
Peru 7s '59	57	57
Poland 7s '47	77½	77½
Poland 5s '58	83¾	83
Prussia 6s	69⅜	69⅜
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	73	73
Prussia 6½s	75¼	75¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	81	80
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	77	77
Rhinelbe 7s '46	78	78
Rhine Ruhr 6s	85	85
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s8 '53	53	52½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '46	75½	75
Rome (City) 6½s '52	47½	47
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	80	84½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	103½	103½
Rumania 7s	90⅝	90⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	75½	75½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	100	100
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	80	79
Sao Paulo (City) 8½s '57	73½	73¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '58	55⅝	54
Sgo Paulo (State) 8s '50	50	50
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '40	78	78
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	78¾	78¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	81½	81½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	107¼	107¼
Siemens 7s '35	78¾	78¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	95¼	95
Soissons (City) 6s '36	84½	84½
Styria (Prov) 7s '48	104⅝	104⅝
Sydney 5½s	91½	91½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	73½	73½
Toho El Pow 6s '32	106⅝	106⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	98½	98¼
Tokyo El Li 6s '53	91¼	91¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	87½	87½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	54½	54½
Tyrol 7s '32	97⅝	97⅝
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	66	66
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	99½	99½
U S of Copenhagen 6s '37	105¼	105¼
Uni Stl W 5½s C '51	101¼	101¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	71⅝	71⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	71	70
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '46	84¾	83¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	98¾	98¾
Vienna 6s '43	83½	83½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	86	86
Warsaw 7s '58	94½	94½
Westphalia El 6s '53	88¾	88½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	89¼	88¾

ACCEPTANCE RATES CUT

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Leading dealers have reduced bid and asked rates for bankers' acceptances ⅛ of 1 per cent on all maturities. New rates are: 30 to 60 days 1⅛ per cent bid, 1¼ per cent asked; 60 days 1⅛ per cent bid, 1¼ per cent asked; 120 to 180 days 1⅞ per cent bid, 1¾ per cent asked.

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has reduced the buying rate on bankers' acceptances up to 15 days ⅛ of 1 per cent to 1⅛ per cent.

NEW YORK EDISON CO.

New York Edison System reports a total of 3,213,672 meters on its lines on Dec. 31, 1930, an increase of 35,551 over the number in service on Nov. 30, 1930.

UNITED FRONT BY EUROPE ON FARM POLICY

Eight States Agree on Collective Action for Disposal of Crops

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The year 1931 is expected to register important developments in the new policy of cooperation inaugurated in 1930 between the agricultural states of eastern Europe, which, in spite of bumper crops in the last two harvests, have latterly found themselves increasingly unable to market their surplus production

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 NBC, Mrs. Griffith Marks, speaker; Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
5:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Dance orchestra; vocal and instrumental soloists.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:25 Trayton Drake, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland sketch: "Hard Luck Manly."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Sigmund Spaeth, musical lecture; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 R. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:35 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
6:30 NBC, Dana Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 New England Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
8:00 "Tom, Bill and Ed."
8:15 Filipino Melody Boys.
8:30 Popular orchestra.
8:45 Temperature; Sterling Four.
9:00 NBC, Ruth Etting, guest soloist; Adolph Dumont's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Death Valley Days: "The Adventures of Jimmy Dayton."
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Detroit: mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
10:30 "World Tour"; recorded program; Czechoslovakia.
11:00 Time; weather report.
11:03 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:30 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:45 "Composers' Portraits."
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:30 CBS, Musical Aviators' Orchestra.
7:45 Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Rhythm Choristers; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackstone Sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor; Russian choir.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "The Gypsy Trail"; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; Mary Charles, soprano; ensemble; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Quincy Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Evening Stars," period dedicated to WBZA.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21

Talks

"N by E" (WJZ Chain). Rockwell Kent is that rare combination of artist at home in several mediums. "N by E" is a tale of shipwreck and adventure in Greenland written by Mr. Kent and profusely illustrated with his noted woodcuts. 5.

"An American Correspondent Abroad" CBS —T). Harry R. Flory, London bureau manager of International News Service, in "Going to Press." 6.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Weekly five minutes by magazine editor. 6:25.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.

"A Century of Progress in Civil Engineering" (WEAF—T). Mark Morris, civil engineer of the Iowa State Highway Commission. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF —T). William Hard. 7:45.

"Bobby" Jones, world's golf champion (WEAF—T). Nineteen hundred and fifteen reminiscences. 8.

"Old Counseller"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T). 9.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ—T). Fifteen minutes. 6:15.

"Bugs" Baer, master of ceremonies; Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, Sam Herman, soloists; orchestra (WEAF—T). Fifteen minute "varieties" period. 8:15.

Alexander Kirilloff's Novelty Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 8:30.

Maurice Chevalier, French screen player; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, Mary McCoy, soloists; quartet; orchestra (WJZ Chain). A group of numbers from several of his pictures by Mr. Chevalier, including "Louise," "My Ideal," "You Brought a New Kind of Love," "Living in the Sunlight." 9:30.

Muriel and Vee, pianos and vocal (WJZ Chain). 9.

Leonard Joy's String dance orchestra; Grantland Rice (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T) 11.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Orchestral

Eastman School Symphony Orchestra (WJZ —T). Student group playing from Rochester, N. Y. 4.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Two suites, the Ballet Music from Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," and Nicode's "From the South." 6:05.

Vagabond String Ensemble (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7:45.

Tascha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). All-Bach program. 8:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Two familiar bits by Massenet and Rimsky-Korsakoff, balance, lesser-known composers. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Evelyn Herbert, soprano; Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF Chain). Light opera program by soloist and orchestra. 8:30.

"Rambles in Erin" (WOR). Irish ballads by soloist and orchestra. 9.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elisabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra (WEAF—T). Varied hour. 9:30.

Recitals

Ivy Scott, soprano (WJZ—T). 8:15.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

William Hain, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). Popular classics and popular review. Features, "Peanut Vender" and "Manhattan Serenade." 9.

Max Besen, violinist (CBS—T). Columbia Concert bureau period. First movement, Symphonie Espagnole (Lalo); Fairy Tales (Debrowen); Spanish Dance (De Falla). 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10, 6.

General Classified

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POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c; sample free. P. O. OAKS CO., Dept. 12A, 18 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

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THE HOMESTEAD offers cultured home life combined with progressive educational methods; moderate rates include fencing, archery, drama, horseback riding; limited quota. Address MRS. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned, providing a thoroughly organized service of 31 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Be financially independent; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALANE, Inc., Dept. 33-1, Indianapolis, Ind.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, fine building lot; restricted section of Brighton; size to suit interested party; borders on Allen's Creek; near East Avenue bus line; ideal spot for children. Monroe 3937-J, 40 Landing Road, Brighton, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ORGANIST—Young man, accomplished musician, large repertoire, wishes position in U. S.; moderate salary and business connection or opportunity for teaching music. Box C-139, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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UNIVERSITY graduate, teacher of wide experience, would like one boy, Christian Scientist preferred, to share exceptional educational advantages of own son; resident pupil only; primary and first grade work, and in addition piano lessons at well known school of music, acrobatic training with a professional, dancing, and nature study in America's largest botanical garden across street from residence; sunny schoolroom, enclosed play yard; reasonable fee covers all expenses. Address Box V-1, 1775 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.
Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 10 stories, fireproof; 2, 3, 4 spacious rooms; $1000 to $2100 year; maid service.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0029 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

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Cathedral 8-0845—New York City

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Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 45rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

Vocal

"The Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Marcella Shields and Helene Handin. 9:15.

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain). Old English ballads. The Choristers, a male octet, and Mabel Zoeckler, soprano soloist. 10:30.

Service Band

United States Marine Band (CBS—T). 8.

SPRINGFIELD WOULD REVISE CITY PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 20—A comprehensive revision of the City Plan, based on six years of change and development, was approved yesterday by the City Council. Changes incorporated include an amendment to the zoning ordinance to permit small manufacturing concerns in restricted areas, and an extensive program of parks and playgrounds.

Since the beginning of 1931 a plan for inside tree belts along the sidewalks in future subdivisions and along certain streets where trees outside the sidewalk seem likely to be destroyed by future street widening, has been adopted by the Board of Survey.

COTTON GROUPS PROPOSE MERGER

Consolidation of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the Arkwright Club has been recommended by a joint committee representing the two groups.

The committee advises that liquidation of the Arkwright Club take place at the end of its fiscal year, March 31, and that the National Association take over its activities, assets, liabilities and members. A vote will be taken on the proposed consolidation by the Cotton Manufacturers Association at a special meeting Jan. 30, in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building.

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(Continued)

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LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
605 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 8897

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2060.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, Infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 1 Riverside Drive, corner 118 St. Cathedral 8-3351, New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references. 2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 3666

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GARDENER wanted to care for small hot house, principally roses, summer floral gardens, lawns and shrubbery. H. W. BROWN, Keene, N. H.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young woman capable of managing a household of 40 to 50 people; Christian Scientists preferred. A. B. C. REGISTRY
611 West 114th Street, New York City

WANTED—Middle aged woman for training as practical attendant. SILVER BIRCHES, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

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Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under managment of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Labor and Industries,
Division of Minimum Wage

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRM REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE PAPER BOX OCCUPATION DECREE.

January 20, 1931

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firm listed below has failed to comply with the decree entered in the Paper Box Occupation which became effective May 15, 1922. This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $13.50 a week for employees of eighteen years of age or over who have been employed in the occupation at least twelve months; not less than $10.00 a week for learners and apprentices eighteen years of age and over; not less than $8.50 a week at the start for learners and apprentices under eighteen years of age; and not less than $12.00 a week after twelve months' experience.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of whether employers in each occupation investigate the Commission from time to time to determine gated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING IS THE NAME OF THE SPRINGFIELD EMPLOYER WHO HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE PAPER BOX OCCUPATION DECREE

CUTLER & SALEEBY, Inc.
56-60 Tyler Street
Springfield
EDWARD FISHER
HERBERT P. WASGATT
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Minimum Wage Commission.

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THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

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302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike; helpful for rest, study and refreshment; wholesome food; in view of ocean and boardwalk. Tel. 183-J.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., Germantown—Comfortable rooms and good board in refined, quiet home; convenient transportation; terms reasonable. Phone Victor 2624.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

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Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

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504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9549

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NEW YORK CITY, West 58th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7-7897.

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NEW YORK CITY, 2647 Broadway (100th St.)—Small room, $6.75; convenient transportation. Tel. Riverside 9-4188. MITCHELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION WANTED, CARETAKER OR CHAUFFEUR; 12 years' experience as superintendent of apartment houses; tools, floor scraping machine. SMITH (light colored), 249 West 131st St., New York City. Monument 2-7727.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Managing or partly working; country preferred; references. T-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY, experienced, desires position; companion, attendant, housekeeper; will travel. G. YOUNG, 1027 Bridge Street, Phoenixville, Pa. Phoenixville 3117.

MIDDLE-AGED N. E. woman, good cook, capable, desires position as housekeeper or companion for one or two persons. C-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, correspondent, expert stenographer; diversified experience including 2 years engineering; exacting; knowledge bookkeeping. Box S-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

TRAINED baby nurse desires position, one or more children; Christian Scientist preferred. Box N-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHER, experienced children's school, wishes position where executive ability is required. PHILLIPS, Box 58, Round Beach, Conn.

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(Continued)

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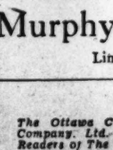

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Society Brand Clothes
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LIVERPOOL. Antrim Private Hotel
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SHEFFIELD—Experienced cafe and attention given; house in peaceful country surroundings. MRS. R. SKELTON, Don omoris, Green Oak, Totley Rise, Sheffield.

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INDIGO BOTANY SERGES—Fancy worsteds, etc.; cut lengths; patterns free; satisfaction guaranteed. FRANKS & ROBEY, Brown St., Bradford.

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(Continued)

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"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

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PRIORY COURT, Pevensey, Sussex—XVI Century staircase, Old World surroundings, facing castle; luncheons, teas, dinners; parking ground; motorists specially catered for. Phone 23.

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Best English Food and Cooking
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Red Cedar

IN YOUTH red cedars assume a trim, conical shape, but after a few years the short, ascending branches become irregular. This habit causes the trees to develop a loose, uneven outline, with a less pointed tip. The thin red-brown bark often hangs from the straight trunk in long shreds. At the base large trees of this species broaden into grooved buttresses.

This evergreen belongs to the juniper family and is known as red juniper in some parts. It differs from white cedar in that its fruit appears in clusters of small resinous berries, instead of scaly brown cones. In size a red cedar may vary from a stunted shrub on rocky soil, to a tall tree in rich western lowlands. Its ability to adapt itself to all conditions of soil has made it perhaps the most widely distributed native evergreen.

When winter comes the blue-green persistent foliage becomes tarnished and remains dingy until spring revives the tree. From February to May, according to the locality, tiny catkins appear at the ends of twigs. These may not ripen until the second season, when by October the trees will be sprinkled with a profusion of blue berry-like fruit, the size of a pea. These make a favorite food for winter birds, purple finches being especially fond of them.

Two distinct forms of leaves are displayed by the red cedar. Minute green scales cover frond-like sprays of the fully grown tree, and new growth is covered with awl-shaped needles. Occasionally both forms occur on the same tree.

All are familiar with this fragrant red wood which is a favorite for constructing chests and cupboards. Trunks of young trees are widely used for fence posts and railway ties because of the lasting quality of the wood. A related variety has been cultivated in vast plantations for the purpose of pencil making.

A Word a Day

Hierarchy

This word is applied broadly to a body of ecclesiastical rulers, but specifically to that form of church government administered by a body of officials organized in ranks or orders, each subordinate to the one above it.

The word comes to us from the Greek ἱεραρχία (hierarchia), "the power or post of a steward or president of sacred rites"—compounded of ἱερός (hieros), "sacred" — original sense, "vigorous" — and ἄρχειν (archein), "to rule."

Hi'-er-arch-y is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled hi'-er-ar-ki, in which the first *i* is as in *ice*, *e* as in *maker*, *a* as in *arm*, second *i* as in *it*.

"They willingly gave up the beliefs established by hierarchies."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Passing Show: "The child hero of the popular 'Christopher Robin' books," says a literary critic, "must have assisted his famous father to earn thousands." He has helped, in fact, to bring grist to the Milne.

Union Oil Bulletin: We are told that certain musical notes prevent sleep. So also do certain promissory notes.

In Lighter Vein

She Knew!

Little Barbara continued to weep. Her father had gone fishing and had not taken her. He had only let her hold the can while he dug the worms. Her mother tried long to comfort her and divert her attention.

"Look, Barbara! See that nice, big robin out there in the yard. See him fly up into that tree with a nice, fat worm in his mouth! What do you suppose he is going to do with it?"

"He's goin' fishin'," she wailed afresh.

Defined

Teacher: "Alfred, you may spell the word neighbor."

Alfred: "N-e-i-g-h-b-o-r."

Teacher: "That's right. Now, Tommy, can you tell me what a neighbor is?"

Tommy: "Yes, ma'am. It's a woman that borrows things."—*Everybody's.*

Those Midget Cars

Then there was Jones, who had almost reached the office the other morning before he discovered he was driving Junior's Christmas present when it ran down and stopped on him.—*Life.*

A Quotation for Today

THERE are no points of the compass on the chart of true patriotism.—ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"

The Arm of the Law

Belen, N. M.

JACK FRIESSE, police officer, of Belen, is doing his bit to relieve the so-called hard times. Each evening he mounts his horse and seeks out the haunts of unfortunates who have no place to sleep or eat. The sight of Officer Friesse brings no alarm to those homeless men who know him. Instead of marching them to a cold lockup, or to the edge of town and telling them to leave, he takes them to a warm, comfortable shelter, where they are fed and allowed to sleep in clean beds.

And this is what makes it possible for Mr. Friesse to help these men: Some time ago a Negro hobo arrived in town; he could cook and was not afraid of work, so he volunteered to act as quartermaster, cook, and strawboss for nothing a week. The ladies of the town agreed to furnish the food; Becker & Dalies Co. arranged to furnish the fuel; other merchants have donated blankets, etc.; and a public-spirited individual has given the use of the quarters.

From 15 to 20 men are quartered and given breakfast and dinner each day, and a special dinner was planned for Christmas.

The Children's Corner

Peter McGillicuddy Is Called by His Right Name

"I AM hidden behind this newspaper," said Uncle John. "If you children are looking for me, you had better go and look somewhere else."

"You are not hidden," said Katharine. "You are behind that newspaper."

"Your face is hidden," said John. "But we know you are there."

"We shall not look anywhere else," said Katherine.

"We shall stay here," said John, "until you tell us a story."

"With my rag doll Arabella in it," said Katharine.

"And my toy monkey Josephus," said John.

"Very well. Very well," said Uncle John in a deep voice. "I should have hidden myself somewhere else.

When the children go to bed
Toys, I'm told, wake up instead,
And behind the playroom door
Meet upon the playroom floor.

So a rag doll, Arabella,
Met a pleasant monkey fellow
Named Josephus and they walked
On the playroom floor and talked.

"What did they say, Uncle John?" asked Katharine.

"Josephus," said Uncle John, "said he had been looking for Arabella. And Arabella said, 'Here I am, Josephus. 'I have been talking with Peter McGillicuddy," said Josephus, "and I feel we must give him some help.'"

"I remember Peter McGillicuddy," said John. "He is the stuffed elephant that all the other toys called 'Peanuts.' And he didn't like it a bit. And then he talked with Arabella and Josephus and they named him 'Peter McGillicuddy.'"

"That is just what happened," said Uncle John. "So Arabella, who was of a very sympathetic nature, asked Josephus what Peter McGillicuddy had said, and Josephus explained that Peter McGillicuddy was very much distressed because all the other toys kept on calling him 'Peanuts.' 'And what can we do about it, Arabella?' said Josephus. 'I wouldn't like to be called "Peanuts" if my name was "Peter McGillicuddy," and I guess you wouldn't either. But all those other toys insist upon calling Peter McGillicuddy "Peanuts." We must do something about it. We really must.'"

"I don't see what they could do," said Katharine.

"Neither did Josephus," said Uncle John. "But Arabella did. 'We will speak to Policeman Marshmallow Smith,' said Arabella. 'I guess if Policeman Marshmallow Smith tells them to call Peter McGillicuddy "Peter McGillicuddy" they won't dare call him anything but "Peter McGillicuddy."' So Arabella and Josephus went to Marshmallow Smith, the toy-policeman, where he sat on an alphabet block and could see everything that was going o.. in the playroom."

"We Must Do Something About It. We Really Must," Said Josephus.

"I expect Policeman Marshmallow Smith fixed it all right," said John.

"Your expectation is justified," said Uncle John. "As soon as Josephus and Arabella had explained matters to Policeman Marshmallow Smith, he rapped with his club on the alphabet block to attract attention and then stood on the alphabet block so that all the toys could see him and hear him.

"'Listen to me, you toys,' said Policeman Marshmallow Smith. 'It is the law in this playroom that the name of the stuffed elephant is Peter McGillicuddy. Hereafter he is to be called "Peter McGillicuddy," and not "Peanuts."'

"Then Policeman Marshmallow Smith sat down again on the alphabet block and kicked his heels and patted himself on the chest and looked very much pleased with himself. And well he might," added Uncle John, "for after that every toy in the playroom called Peter McGillicuddy 'Peter McGillicuddy.'"

The Adventures of Waddles

WHILE INDUSTRY WAS AT ITS HEIGHT, WITH WORKERS SHOWING KEEN DELIGHT,
1
FRIEND BILLY STOPPED TO SAY, "NOT ONE HAS ASKED ME YET TO JOIN YOUR FUN."
2
"YOU ARE," SAID I, "THE FRIEND WE NEED TO JOIN US AND TO TAKE THE LEAD."
3
AND SO THIS SEQUEL PLAINLY TELLS THAT BILLY DID HIS BIT WITH BELLS.
4

Geographical Puzzle

Silhouettes of four countries are shown in this puzzle, two of them being located in the Eastern Hemisphere, and two in the Western. Can you name them? Try first without referring to your maps.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Puzzle:

Cane, comb, horn, mask, tree, bird, tent, four, star, nail, bone, moon.
(Constitution)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Answer to Communism

A DUAL conclusion must be reached from the report to Congress which the House Committee has just completed after eight months' study of Communism in the United States. It shows that there are certain manifest shortcomings in government machinery for dealing with Communist activities which should be speedily repaired. But at the same time it discloses that the inroads of Marxian doctrine into the American social and industrial fabric are not sufficient to warrant alarmist outcries.

The report contains probably the most accurate information available on the extent of Communism in America. Amid guesses of 50,000 to 2,000,000, the committee arrives at the conclusion that there are some 500,000 or 600,000 Communists in the United States. It places duespaying members of the Communist organization at 12,000, and details the activities in twenty districts into which Moscow has "divided" America. It lists some thirty "subsidiary" organizations which are charged with the task of carrying Communist propaganda into "almost every field of human activity," ranging from the attempt to foment class hatred among Negroes to an organized youth movement, including schools, devoted to the Communist ideas.

Admittedly, the Communists are responsible for agitation in certain major labor difficulties, such as the mill strike at Gastonia, N. C., in 1929. The committee found that the "boring from within" tactics of Communism have succeeded in weakening or virtually breaking up a number of important unions, notably in the garment, needle, textile and mining trades. Yet the committee reports that the American Federation of Labor and the rank and file of the nation's labor movement have successfully withstood the brunt of the attack by refusing to compromise with Communism.

It must not be forgotten that the tactics of the Communists always include efforts to overemphasize their progress. At home and abroad they endeavor to magnify the proximity of world revolution. Any hint of hysteria plays into their hands. Yet it is necessary to meet the situation, and certain of the committee's recommendations appear well advised. Strengthening of the Department of Justice, which since 1925 has been shorn of power or funds to investigate Communist propaganda or activities, seems a reasonable step, as does the recommendation that the immigration restrictions affecting Communists be tightened.

On the other hand, the proposal to throttle all Communist publications must be considered circumspectly. Such action holds the possibility of driving Communism underground—a contingency which Russia and China have shown would strengthen rather than weaken it. And the committee's emphasis on the necessity for canceling citizenship rights of Communists hardly checks with their own finding that 70 per cent of those supporting the Soviet viewpoint are unenfranchised aliens.

Perhaps the committee's most valuable conclusion is the initial premise on which the report is based—that the fundamentals of Communism are "not likely to prove acceptable to any considerable number of American citizens unless camouflaged by other extraneous issues." To this there should be added one further factor. The surest method of preventing the spread of Communism is through solving the difficulties which exist in the present social system. Communism can progress only by taking advantage of the shortcomings of capitalism.

Every successful effort of government, industry and individuals to correct economic ills, right political wrongs and eradicate social injustices helps to build a bulwark against the spread of Bolshevist doctrine. Ability of non-Soviet governments to extend the benefits of high living standards and remunerative activity is an impregnable safeguard against revolution. It is curious that this phase of the situation commended itself only to the one member of the commission who issued an individual report. Forms of government regulation may deal with the immediate and surface aspects of Communism. Extension of economic welfare and human happiness cuts off Communism at its roots.

The Inventor of Motion Pictures

WHILE it is estimated that more than 200,000,000 people visit the motion pictures every week, it is doubtful whether, six months ago, more than a few hundreds of these at most were aware of the name of the man whose invention it was that made "Ben-Hur," "The Birth of a Nation," "Potemkin" and the other classics of the screen possible. In England, however, the city of Leeds has lately unveiled a memorial to him, and by doing so has reminded the world that in that city in 1888 the first motion pictures were made by a Frenchman, Louis Aimé Augustin Le Prince.

When Edison gave his triumphant exhibition of a fifty-foot strip of film at West Orange, N. J., in October, 1889, Le Prince had been exhibiting moving pictures for something like twelve months. Moreover, the Frenchman had a rather wider range of subjects than Edison, who confined himself to indoor scenes, such as bits of vaudeville acts and dances, while Le Prince made pictures of horse wagons and hansom cabs on Leeds Bridge.

What will be the verdict of the future on Le Prince? That his invention opened up vast possibilities of benefit to the race is unquestionable. If the world shall not have taken full advantage of these possibilities and shall have perverted them into a toy to release an intolerable amount of nonsense and balderdash upon its citizens, this is no fault of his. In his invention was contained the germ of a mighty idea.

Labor Problem for Labor Government

WITHIN the week Britain has seen the ending of the Welsh coal strike and the beginning of a lockout in the cotton mills. Confronted by two great industrial disputes, the British Labor Government, like its predecessors, has found no quick remedy for terminating such harmful trade stoppages.

It is only fair to say that in the long-standing quarrel in the cotton industry which has now come to a climax the men have not applied to the Government for help. But in the coal dispute the miners sought direct intervention of the Government on their side. Needless to say, it was not forthcoming. Ministers could only act as intermediaries in bringing the two sides together.

The coal strike, though it barely escaped involving the whole industry, actually affected only the important South Wales area employing about 150,000 men. In that district, always a storm center of the mining community, the industry was already deeply depressed. Unemployment was acute, wages were low, the men discontented, and many owners inclined to be stubborn and unconciliatory. The coming into operation of the Labor Government's Coal Mines Act nearly precipitated a conflict everywhere. In other sections it was avoided, but in Wales the year opened with deadlock and stoppage.

The Government was inevitably involved. Under its own legislation following a pledge to reduce the miner's working day, the eight hours statutory maximum for a day's work was scheduled last December to give place to seven and one-half hours a day. The Prime Minister had prophesied that, thanks to improved marketing conditions provided by the act, there would be no need to reduce wages. Though the new marketing conditions were not yet operating, the miners had always understood that the reduction of hours was an act of justice which the Government had promised to perform without involving any loss in wages. But it was one thing for the Government to require the shorter day and quite another to persuade mine owners to pay the same wage for it. The latter emphatically said the industry was unable to stand the strain.

When arbitration was suggested the owners were unable to agree on the form. The miners appealed to the Government. A strange situation presented itself. The men asked the Government to intercede with the owners and persuade them to accept the workers' terms, but, failing that, to use emergency powers, open the mines and reinstate the miners on the old terms.

The argument implicit in their appeal was: "You are a Labor Government. You are representatives of Labor controlling the machinery of administration. You have promised reduction of hours without reduction of wages, which is all we ask. You are Socialists, standing for the ideal of nationalization. Here is an opportunity to solve the problem by applying your own tenets."

Such was the problem of the Government. It could plead indeed that it held office, but not full power. But no one doubts its problem would have been just as real even with a parliamentary majority. Would it have ventured to apply the utmost coercion to the owners? Would it have taken over the mines? Could it have undertaken to make them economically prosperous? The answer to all these questions is, No.

In this crisis a Socialist Government found itself possessed in practice of no more arbitrary power and no more inclination to use arbitrary power than a government of any other complexion. It was compelled to fall back like any other government upon normal methods of negotiation and mediation, and the settlement now achieved is a compromise. Neither side can claim a victory, but it is agreed the machinery of conciliation holds out some promise of peace for several years.

Hardy Annuals in London's Stageland

BRITAIN'S ability to change with moderation, without sacrificing old loyalties too abruptly, is nowhere seen to better advantage than in the pantomime season—as it may still be called—now drawing to a close in London's stageland. The fading out of the pantomime—that essentially English concoction, though originally introduced in unelaborated form by the Grimaldis upward of 150 years ago—has been expected ever since the war. And presumably the expectation will be fulfilled in due time.

But London does not part with an old friend without ceremony, even though the economic reasons back of the parting may be cogent. Pantomimes may have left their strongholds in the provinces, but a glance round London theaters will show that Aladdin, with a surprisingly modern sense of equality for the son of a poor Chinese tailor, has been nightly wooing the Princess Badroulboudour in at least three theaters. Dick Whittington and Crusoe, resourceful heroes (or heroines), are once more disproving the assumption that lady lord mayors and lady explorers of cannibal islands are a modern invention. The babes are again losing their way in a pathless wood and perhaps an equally trackless plot, while Cinderella is giving her annual warning to the proponents of the art of "go-getting."

But while pantomime remains as a diminishing joy, other less costly favorites are having time to assert their claims to rank as tradition. "Charley's Aunt" and "The Private Secretary," twin merrymakers rescued from the nineties, make their annual return, with fun fresh and green as that of the Gilbert-Sullivan operas of a similar vintage, and as eternally youthful as "Peter Pan," who since 1904 has not failed to put in his Boxing Day appearance. Not far behind come Alice and "Treasure Island" and one or two more with a settled look suggestive of traditions in the making, while in much the same category may be placed a popular circus and a Hall of Magic of surprising longevity, both hardy annuals for the visiting provincials and apparently ambitious to emulate the Westminster School play, with its record of classical drama extending nearly four centuries.

Many of these annual revivals may be called obvious anachronisms. They may be charged with having a cramping effect upon the development of dramatic art, hindering the free flight of contemporary imagination. But so far as the Londoner and his country cousins are concerned, there is all the rest of the year for the imagination to soar into new spaces. For a few weeks around Boxing Day he prefers to forget dramatic art in the welcoming back of old loyalties. With happy memories of the past to be renewed and happy new memories to be planted with the youngsters, the family betakes itself to its well-seasoned favorite show, which supplies one of those cherished milestones of English life without which the way would lose much of its color and charm.

Education by Roman Palaces

"ROMAN PALACES for American Embassy." Thus briefly headlined in the day's news stands the record of a "real estate deal" which will catch the American eye, even out in those great open spaces roamed by isolationist senators. A Roman palace! Why, it's almost as glamorous as a castle in Spain. And two of them! One to be the office of the American Ambassador and the other his home. And the United States is paying $1,000,000 for them. Here, surely, is an announcement calculated to help Americans realize that their Government has a stake in Europe.

The vivid fact that Uncle Sam is a householder under Mussolini "gets across." But the far more tremendous though less colorful fact that America today has $15,000,000,000 invested beyond its borders still means little to those misled by the abused warning against "entangling alliances." And those who see no necessity for American cooperation in world efforts to solve mutual problems of economic, political and social stability fail to recognize the extent to which the United States has given hostages to international peace.

But here and there a light shows in the dark. Somehow information gets around. Recent incidents have helped Americans to understand that even in far-off Africa they have responsibilities, that supposedly independent Liberia is in effect an American protectorate. When boys who enlisted in the marines from Chillicothe or Des Moines are slain in a Nicaraguan jungle, the fact that American interests do not end at the Rio Grande is brought forcibly home at least to their neighbors.

Even those who think they discovered a bogey in the World Court are forced to acknowledge at times that Uncle Sam is no longer an irresponsible and propertyless youth concerned only with clearing his own back yard. Billion-dollar annual purchases of foreign bonds—bonds that are no less binding because they represent factories, mines, public utility systems, railways and homes—are educative. The perception is growing that such possessions in other lands need the protection of international laws and law courts.

After all, ignorance holds no mortgage on the future. Americans will not long be misled. Every day, by radio, airplane, newspaper, they gain fresh evidence—even if it be no more than news of their ownership of Roman palaces—of their inevitable partnership in the world enterprise of preparing peace.

Higher Bridges or Lower Masts?

"LOW BRIDGE!" the boatman used to cry. Heads leaned like wheat in the wind when barges glided under Harlem's teeming arches. Although the canal boat was abandoned years ago as a means of public travel, the "low" bridge still presents a perplexing problem.

Original plans for a proposed bridge connecting Manhattan and New Jersey, providing a clearance of 155 feet above the surface of the Hudson, have been rejected by the War Department, which insists that such a structure would impair New York's war-time defenses, as well as impede a considerable portion of its ocean commerce.

After several alterations in the plans, the private engineers increased the height of the span to 175 feet, involving, it is estimated, an additional outlay of $20,000,000, since the elimination of the grade incurred by the increased height would extend the Manhattan end of the bridge much farther into an area of high property valuation.

The question naturally arises whether ships' masts cannot be dispensed with, in view of the fact that they no longer bear burdens of billowing sails. But their usefulness for wireless antennæ, lookout stations, navigation beacons, code signal display and cargo lifts makes them highly essential, despite their occasional interference with bridges.

Concerning the proposed Hudson River structure, the War Department demands a clearance of 200 feet. This, the bridge company estimates, would entail expenditure of many additional millions. As a counter step, however, their engineers offer to install telescoping masts, affording sufficient clearance beneath the bridge, in any vessel which has to pass beyond that point. Relatively few vessels have masts exceeding 175 feet in height, including those with telescopic devices, and none docks above the site in question.

If telescopic masts can be installed for $3500, as is estimated, then it would seem that a whole merchant fleet could be so equipped at a total expenditure far below that needed to increase the height of the proposed bridge a "mere" twenty-five feet.

Editorial Notes

Now that the style dictators have decreed that green shall be the fashionable color for men's clothes this spring, Dad may be able to make some good use of that old black suit hanging in the hall closet.

Perhaps we don't enjoy the sort of blizzards nowadays they had when Grandfather was a boy, but on the other hand we're enjoying a whole lot of things today that were not thought of then.

At least, that one Farmer-Labor Representative in Congress can be certain that no party split will impair his voting power.

After all, stable prosperity is largely a matter of good horse sense.

"Cats Are Superior to ——"

IF YOUR tastes run these cool evenings to a hankering for argument containing a kind of Hogarthian robustness, I strongly recommend you make a casual remark immediately after dinner in a mixed company to the effect that cats are superior to, and more to be desired than, dogs.

Before ever the words have cooled, you will need only sit back, fold your hands and wait, positively assured of free pyrotechnic entertainment for whatever number of hours remain before it becomes the bounden duty of everyone present to start for the office, weary but unconquered.

Let me say at once, I am on the side of the cats. I have nearly always owned a cat. I do now. To me, cats make life merry, giving it, moreover, a desirable tang of fantasy. I am sure Cardinal Richelieu's days were immeasurably enriched and made more agreeable because he was constantly surrounded with a concourse of handsome and talented cats.

Four years ago I paid $7.50 for my present cat. At the moment he was residing in a bird store. The birds bestowed grateful glances on me as I removed him in a shoe box—a minute, soot-colored creature, with dreamful gold eyes. We had a slight disagreement, a purely transitory one, about the most comfortable and expeditious way of getting home and settling down. At the very least, from that time to this, I have easily had $1500 worth of fun out of my purchase, if I reckon the enjoyment as I would the cost of theater tickets and pleasant, but not essential, books. This creature has now a most sumptuous beauty, a dignity and poise I have never seen equaled, and a good humor I have seen crack only once, and then under the grossest cause.

I say, I own a cat.

I am reminded of the incomparable shrewdness of a remark made by Michael Joseph in the text accompanying Foujita's lovely cat drawings, lately published in the United States by Covici-Friede. "She belongs to me," he says, referring to a handsome lady named Myrrha, "but she is not mine."

* * *

Exactly. No more is my cat mine. True, he lives in my flat. He lives there with more decorum than all the rest of the household put together. When I come in he speaks to me with immediate and great politeness. He is, in a conservative way, glad to see me. On occasion he is delicately demonstrative.

As a Turkish gentleman offers sweetmeats to a guest, he will presently commence to walk up and down before me, making a little parade of his handsomeness expressely to give me pleasure. He mounts a table and arranges himself in the light of a lamp where he is aware he looks particularly well.

Yet he is not mine.

He belongs only to himself.

I could not compel him to do any of these things. Between us we understand that. So I never, by presuming, oblige him to repulse me.

He wishes to live in the flat. It is quiet. He is committed to the contemplative life. It suits him. He has never walked on a sidewalk. Once he was taken to the country in a most commodiously elegant basket. Wind and woods, trees and crickets, red squirrels and gray, were strange to him. So for his own safety he was lightly attached to thirty feet of clothesline and encouraged to make little sorties. Timidly he played.

He made little dashes at blowing bushes. He gazed with fascination at squirrels which fled up tree trunks. I think he would not have gone near them for the world; to him, at best, they were outlandish fellows; but he could not restrain a delicate sense of triumph at their chammering apprehension.

* * *

He really had a lovely time in the country, but it was, after all, a fairy-tale time. When he was brought back to the flat in a basket it might not have happened at all. He was so glad to be home that he slept for two days on a pile of cushions he had managed to arrange to his satisfaction in a dark closet, emerging only infrequently, with a disembodied air, to drink a little water or to eat reticently.

He inserts in life little unrelated fragments of beautiful movement, or pose, or sound, realizing that that is a worthy end in itself. The past, the present, the future are all one to him. Sitting in the window, thinking of the past, he can think back farther, from the look in his great golden eyes, than most men dream. Today is yesterday, tomorrow is today to him, life is a river of peace. He found a wall surface behind which a chimney passes. He spends hours there, stretched at great length, dozing. His tail beats a very little; his front paws are folded like an idol's hands; his whiskers flutter a little as he marches grandly, on the way to the Wars of the Dreams.

He is very proud of his whiskers now. When he was young he obeyed—to the disadvantage of his whiskers—a desire to press his face close to the fire screen in order to watch the flame-cats play. But time passes, and his whiskers now are an immense materialization of the proverb that everything comes to him who waits.

It is a curious thing, but this cat has never been named. We tried, but no name could be found. Cats resist the wrong names; you cannot say how; they do, though. We tried Hadj, because it sounded elegant, but Hadj is, after all, a name for a Blue Persian, and this cat, according to the severe assertion of the bird-store gentleman, is a coon cat.

* * *

The legend about coon cats is that traders brought untamed cats back from the borders of the China Sea and let them loose on the New England coast, whence they gradually struck into the woods, joining up with companies of coons. Maine people laugh at the idea. Personally, I think the bird-store gentleman was impelled more by a desire to say words and to get rid of the cat than by any real knowledge. Various things about this cat make me think there was a black fox among his ancestors. His carriage; the extraordinary strength of his hind legs; the texture of his fur, which is long, and lustrous, and lies close to his body like the black feathers of certain swans; a certain lope he adopts in his infrequent, highly spurious pretendings he has had enough of the flat and is going out into the world; pretendings that invariably end before he reaches the elevator door.

All cats are different. After a career of diligent peering into cat's faces, and watching their behavior, I am convinced no two bear the slightest detailed resemblance. They have some fundamental traits. A cat will never fawn on you. He will never need to. He can live if he never sees you again. If you admire him he is pleased. If you do not, he is not disturbed. A flick of the tail, a single derisive fluttering of his eyes and you are expunged as completely as though you had never existed.

The cat will obey you if he likes. He will entertain you if he likes. He has a most complex idea of the best ingredients of entertainment and, moreover, the talent to put them into practice. He will look to be asleep, but it will be only the feigning that children and cats have in common, in order to free themselves for other, to them, more interesting pursuits.

* * *

I know of no surer way to provoke cries of protest than to say, "When the cat had his bath the other day. . . ."

Never take a full-grown cat and expect him to take gracefully to being put in a bathtub and bathed. At least start when he is a kitten.

My cat has baths in the bathtub. It is a time of uncertainty and sometimes strife in the household. He does not enjoy baths. He does not fight them. During them he fixes his eyes on mine with so profound a scorn that I avoid meeting his gaze. But when he has become dry, he sweeps about waving his beautiful tail, twitching his whiskers, purring like a peanut stand, and gazing meltingly out of his golden eyes at me, quite as if I would have kept him by force from getting into the tub had not he, being a resourceful fellow, found a way to outwit me.

It is as if he said: "You see; I am one who knows how to make myself beautiful. By taking a bath, in a bathtub, and with soap." And a little later, when I wish to make up for having interjected myself rudely, if well-meaningly, into his day, I find him arranged on the edge of the hand bowl, with a paw in the drain; he has managed to loosen the tap; he is holding back a little trickle from the tap, rather like the little boy on the Holland dike.

I am not permitted to hold my cat unless he likes. Otherwise he will simply step beyond my reach, narrow his gaze, twitch his tail aside as an opera singer flings her train about, loll his tongue slightly, and throw me a look of delicate mockery.

Cats are superior to, and more to be desired than, dogs.

J. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

Breakfast Rolls No More Served

FOREIGNERS who are visiting Berlin, putting up at hotels or boarding houses, are unpleasantly surprised to find the delicious little breakfast rolls, white and crisp, lacking from the table. This hitherto customary brödchen, or "little bread," is to be from now on displaced by the tougher brown rye-meal roll, known by the Berliners for generations as the cobbler's boy (Schusterjunge). In addition to these the visitor will find plenty of cake and cake-bread on the hotel breakfast table, but the white bread to which many foreigners are accustomed will not be obtainable unless they buy it at the nearest baker's—which is permitted—and consume it in the hotel.

At all Berlin restaurants and clubs the same regulation obtains, and everywhere one hears the words, "Why is it? We are not in the war!" The hotels, boarding houses and refreshment-room proprietors, the bakers and flour merchants, are convening protest meetings. It is even anticipated that in future so-called white bread will consist of 80 per cent rye flour, and a protest strike of the bakers against this unpopular emergency decree is proposed. All this is supposed to assist the agricultural industry, but many experts say it will have a contrary effect, and that many persons will be added to the unemployed millions. It is contended that, while the farmers have some right on their side, rye being Germany's staple grain, cheapest and easiest to grow on German soil, such dictatorial measures are carrying propaganda too far.

* * *

City's Taxicabs Reduce Fares

The Berlin taxicabs have reduced their fares. This may sound like good news to the public, but it almost requires a special guide to penetrate the labyrinth of the new tariffs and signs. Four thousand five hundred vehicles of the Taxicab Guild have agreed to lower their fares 5 per cent of the registered price, and these are distinguished by a small green and yellow flag on the radiator. The 1500 taxis of another company, whose passengers receive a printed receipt, are also reducing their fares 5 per cent. Then there are quite a large number of taxi owners who announce by a chalk sign on the window that they charge 10 per cent less than the usual price. A more complicated tariff is that of 400 taxis carrying the Berlin Bear flag, which grants a reduction of 5 per cent for the first registration (one person), 10 per cent for the second (two persons), and 15 per cent for the third registration (three or more persons). Finally, the 1500 Berlin taxis which bear no distinctive mark have declined to make any reduction at all. People in a hurry, to whom even a small sum is a consideration, must look well about them to find the desired conveyance.

* * *

New American Embassy Home

On Pariser Platz, at the entrance to Unter den Linden through Brandenburg Gate and opposite the French Embassy, the new quarters of the American Embassy—the Blücher Palace—will soon be occupied. The American Embassy has changed its Berlin location many times in the past thirty years. It has occupied among other houses one in the Tiergarten Strasse, overlooking Berlin's beautiful park of that name, one for many years on Wilhelm Platz, adjoining the Foreign Office, and, finally, the Bleichröder Palace in the Bendler Strasse, but all proved far too small, and never until now has the Embassy had its own home such as the British and French Embassies have, although the question of building one has often been mooted. The Blücher Palace, which has been purchased by America for this purpose, is entirely suitable in size, location and arrangement, besides being of very distinguished appearance.

* * *

Prize for "Anthem of Nations"

The first prize for the composition of the most appropriate "Anthem of the Nations," has been awarded to a German, Adolf Ernst. Fifteen nationalities competed, and an international committee of expert judges met at Nice to decide upon the winner. All compositions had to be handed in under a pseudonym, the real name of the competitor not being divulged until the merits of each work had been decided on. Adolf Ernst's pseudonym was "Bergerac." He was sentenced some time ago to a term of imprisonment on the charge of espionage, which was never proved, and during his incarceration wrote the melody of his successful composition. All the anthems—or as many as possible—are to be heard here shortly in a specially organized concert in one of the largest Berlin halls, probably the Grosse Schauspielhaus.